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P R E F A C E

The purpose of this Guide is to supply, concisely, such information as may enable visitors to see the chief points of interest in the Mysore State ; and to give them a brief summary of the past history and traditions of a State the early years of which were full of romance and crowded with events of more than local interest.

The historical notes contained in these pages have been in great measure obtained from Mr. Lewis Rice's *Gazetteer*.

BANGALORE, }
December 1926.}

T. K. SUBBA RAO

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TOURISTS' GUIDE TO MYSORE

MYSORE STATE.

Origin of the name.—The name Mysore is that of the capital, properly Maisur or Mahisur, from *Mahisha* for buffalo and *Uru* for town or country, which commemorates the destruction of the monster *Mahishasura*, by Goddess Chamundi, the tutelar deity of the Mysore Royal Family.

Situation.—The State of Mysore, over which His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., reigns, lies between 11°36' and 15°2' north latitude and between 74°38' and 78°36' east longitude. It occupies the most southern, at the same time the highest portion, of the central tableland of the Indian Peninsula. It is of a triangular form with the eastern and western ghats for its two sides and the grand mass of the Nilgiris for its apex on the south where the ghats meet. The surface, the western and southern tracts excepted, is gently undulating save where it is traversed by rocky chains. The general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the central water-parting ridge, about 3,000 feet, separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery. The west, south-west and south is rugged mountainous country called locally the "Malnad," well watered and covered with green forests and coffee plantations. The Mysore tableland is highest in this part and it slopes thence towards the east which is mostly a rolling dry plain more than once devastated by famine.

Area.—The area of the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is 29,469 sq. miles. The greatest length north and south is about 230 miles, east and west about 290 miles.

Boundaries.—It is surrounded by British territory, on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the Madras Collectorates of Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot and on the west by Coorg and the ghats which separate Mysore from the districts of Malabar and the two Canaras.

Physical Features.—The State occupies a position physically well defined in the south of India. It is a high-lying land situated between the eastern and western ghats where, like mighty arms, they stretch forth from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri group of mountains. On the West, South, and East therefore, the province is enclosed by chains of mountains on which rests the plateau which constitutes the country. On the west, the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the sea, but, in general, preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the coast. On the east, the nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the coast. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The northern frontier is an exceedingly irregular line lying in the basin of the Krishna river and well south of it at a distance varying from 100 miles on the west to 150 miles on the east.

The ghats here contain some of the loftiest peaks in this part of India. On the west, among numerous others, are the.—

- (1) Kodachadri (4,411 feet),
- (2) Varahapurvata (4,781 feet),
- (3) Pushpagiri (5,626 feet), and

(4) Kuduremukha or horse face (6,215 feet), so called on account of its appearance from the sea to which it presents a land mark well known to navigators of that coast.

On the east among others are the—

- (1) Mudimadagu (4,528 feet),
- (2) Sunkal (4,229 feet), and
- (3) Yerakonda (3,359 feet).

The eastern ghats form the frontier by which Mysore is separated from the British Karnatic Provinces. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these ghats towards Bangalore which is situated 3,021 feet above sea level. The descent on all sides from Bangalore is perceptible, though very gradual. On the north-west beyond the Chitadrug range of hills, there is a gradual fall throughout the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra near which is the Railway station of Haribar (probably the lowest point in Mysore), the altitude of which above the sea is only 1,754 feet. To the south-west, by Seringapatam, there is a more marked descent which is abruptly terminated by the Nilgiris and Coorg Hills and further north by the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges of the Western Ghats.

Between the two ghats the country is longitudinally intersected by isolated or aggregated chains of hills, running chiefly from north to south or in a direction parallel to the two coasts. They lie at uncertain or unequal distances from each other and accordingly form sometimes wide and sometimes narrow valleys. Isolated pieces of massy rock rearing their heads to 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea stand like sentinels on every hand, mostly crowned with the remains of fortifications, whose position, with the advantage of an unfailing supply of water at the summit, must have rendered them well nigh impregnable strong-holds, and still testify to the people of this country not long ago being bred in the invigorating atmosphere of revolutions and of conquests.

But the general elevation rises from about 2,000 feet above the sea level along the northern and southern frontiers to about 3,000 feet along the central water-shed which separates the basin of the Tungabhadra and its effluents on the north-west and north, which are all tributaries of the Krishna river, from the basin of the Cauvery and its tributaries on the south-west and south, and both from the basins of the North Pennar, Palar and South Pennar and the East.

The surface is everywhere undulating, much broken up by lines of rocky hills or lofty mountains and scoured in all parts by nullas (deep ravines). There is probably not a square mile

in the whole surface absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet per mile in the comparatively level portions and as high as 60 to 80 feet elsewhere.

Mountains.—The Nilgiris and the Eastern and Western Ghats in the borders have been already mentioned. More or less parallel with the ghats, according to their proximity with the one or the other, run broken chains of hills rarely continuous or connected at unequal distances from one another forming accordingly sometimes wide and sometimes narrow valleys. One principal chain is in the east, a belt from 10 to 20 miles wide running between the meridians 77° and $77^{\circ}30'$ from the south-east corner of the Mysore district due north through the western taluks of Bangalore, and the eastern taluks of Tumkur on to the very frontier of the province. Similarly in the west, another range extends about 10 miles in width, along the meridian of $75^{\circ}30'$ from Ballalarayan Drug in the south-west of Chikmagalur north to Shikarpur and beyond. Between these two principal ranges, there are minor ones, the range to the near east of the western chain above described extending from the lofty Bababudan hills, north through the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere and the eastern tracts of the Shimoga District up to the banks of the Tungabhadra which bounds the country in this part; another to the east again of this range almost parallel with it and between the meridians $76^{\circ}30'$ and 77° beginning in the extreme south and running up north and north-west through the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. The other small ranges are in the eastern district of Kolar; one from the north Cuddapah country entering the district in the north-east corner running down south with breaks and joining the Eastern Ghats; another in the north-west of the same district running north and joining the Cuddapah ranges. The mountain systems thus may be divided into three—the western, the central and the eastern. The highest peaks are in the west, Mullianagiri being 6,317 feet; in nearly the same parallel of latitude is the highest elevation of the central system Sakunagiri 4,653 feet, and the highest peaks of the eastern system Devarayandrug 3,940 feet, Nandidrug 4,851 feet and the Rahmanghar 4,227 feet.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Tungabhadra and

the Vedavati in the north ; in the south, the Cauvery with its tributaries, the Hemavati, Lokapavani, Shimsha and Arkavati on its left bank and the Kabbini and Honnuhole on the right bank ; and in the east, the two Pennars—North and South—and the Palar.

The Tungabhadra is formed of two streams both rising near each other in the same district : their course is mainly north-east till they join ; thence the river takes a north-western course, runs a short distance along the north-west boundary of Mysore and enters the Bellary district to join the Krishna finally in the British territory. The river Vedavati is also called Hagari : it is also like the Tungabhadra formed of two streams Veda and Avati, both rising near each other in the Bababudan Hills ; they run north-east and join at Kadur and take the name of Vedavati. It keeps the same north-east course, cuts through the central range of hills at a place called Marikanave and in a northern direction passes through the eastern part of the Chitaldrug District and joins the Tungabhadra in the British District of Bellary. Both these rivers form part of the Krishna River system.

The river Cauvery rises in the Western Ghats in the Coorg country, runs a short distance due north along the boundary line separating Coorg from the Hassan District and enters Mysore territory : its course for the first few miles is north and then south-east, through the districts of Mysore and Hassan, and in its passage through the Eastern Ghats, it is precipitated over a fall of 200 feet at Sivasamudram : the falls are much admired.

The eastern rivers are the two Pennars and the Palar, all three rising in the Nandidrug hills ; the Palar takes a south-east course and of the Pennars, one flows north and the other flows south.

A very small river Sharavati is in the north-west. It rises in the Western Ghats on the Mysore side and after a course of 50 miles through very rugged country breaks through the ghats and discharges itself in the west coast. Its descent is in an unbroken fall of 898 feet forming the Gersoppa falls, one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world.

The beds of the Mysore rivers being rocky where they are not shallow, none of them is navigable. But timber floats are

carried down the Thunga, the Bhadra and the Kabbini when in high flood during the rainy season. But the main streams support an extensive system of irrigation, characteristic of Mysore. In the case of the larger rivers like the Cauvery and its tributaries, immense dams or anikats are constructed across the river, which retain the upper waters at a high level and permit only the surplus to pass down stream either by flow over crest or anikat or through low-level sluices. Channels are drawn from these dams oftentimes on both sides of the river, and being conducted long distances hugging the river but at a higher level, afford perennial irrigation to wide tracts of land on either side of the river. In the case of the minor streams which gather from the hill sides and fertilize the valleys, they are at every favourable point embanked in such a manner as to form series or chains of reservoirs called tanks, the outflow from one at a higher level supplying the next lower and so on, all down the course of the stream at a few miles apart. These tanks varying in size from small ponds to extensive lakes are dispersed throughout the country to the number of about 39,000. To such an extent has this principle of storing water been followed that it is seldom possible to discover a site suitable for a new one without interfering with the supply of those already in existence and it has been an aim of the principal operations of the Public Works Department in Mysore that these tanks should receive the whole of the rainfall running off the ground in order that it may be utilised for the purpose of irrigation and water-supply, instead of swelling river floods and running to waste. The water-spread of some of these tanks has in some cases all the appearance of vast natural lakes. For example, the Sulekere is 40 miles in circumference and the water-spread of the Vanivilasa Sagara is 34 square miles when the water stands at weir level.

Besides the rivers and streams already mentioned, spring heads (locally called talapariges) form an important feature of the hydrography of the north-eastern parts of the Province. In some parts, the springs are tapped in the sandy soil at short distances apart, and the water rises close to the surface. In some other parts where the supply is not so very plentiful, a soft porous rock has to be cut through, and in some other parts,

even harder strata or rock have to be perforated before reaching the water. In all cases where the water is obtained, it is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields sometimes at great distances, with considerable skill and labour, or a "kapile" (draw well) is constructed from which the water is raised by bullocks, which raise or lower a bucket as they move forwards and backwards on an inclined plane.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Mysore is temperate and on the whole, healthy. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69 to 87 degrees and in the cold season it ranges from 59 to 77 degrees. The year may, for most practical purposes, be divided into the rainy, the cold, and the hot seasons. The rainy season begins with the bursting of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June and continues with some interval in August or September to the middle or end of November closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon.

It is followed by the cold season which is generally entirely free from rain and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in towards the beginning of March and increases in intensity to the end of May with the occasional thunderstorms which are mango showers or early rains, fore-runners of the ensuing monsoons. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. They are useful for maturing some crops like bengal gram, cow gram, etc., but they render this part of the year the least healthy.

From its situation midway between the eastern and the western coasts, the Province has the benefit of the south-west and the north-east monsoons, and from the peculiarities of its physical features already described, it comprises within its limits some very wet as well as very arid tracts. The average rainfall on the top of the Agumbe Ghat, which leads into the South Canara District on the west coast, is about 356 inches; that of Hiriya and Chellakere, the most arid tracts of the Province, is less than 18 inches, owing, it is supposed, to their position relatively to the towering mass of the Bababudan Hills—heights varying from 4,385 feet (Hebbe Betta) to 6,317 feet (Mulliana Giri) and standing across the path of the south-west monsoon.

A general idea of the distribution of the rainfall of the Districts may be had from the following statement :—

<i>District</i>		<i>Annual average rainfall.</i>	
		<i>Inches.</i>	
Bangalore	30·85
Kolar	27·98
Tumkur	25·72
Mysore	27·90
Hassan	38·57
Kadur	74·66
Shimoga	57·55
Chitaldrug	21·35

The caprice of the seasons in Mysore is often very striking and sometimes very embarrassing. It has frequently happened that abundant early pre-monsoon rains have stimulated early tillage and sowing, only to be followed by a grievous failure of the South-West Monsoon, or that agricultural operations retarded by a failure of the early rains have been stimulated by a copious influx of the South-West Monsoon, but followed again by a distressing break or an insufficient and fitful fall, and that in either case the resulting critical situation has been relieved by timely and copious rains in September, whereby gloomy apprehensions of serious and widespread agricultural distress have been followed by abundant harvests. But it has often happened that this redeeming feature has not supervened, and the consequence has been that a succession of bad seasons has brought on droughts and distress of sorts, deepening into famine like the memorable famine of 49 years ago, or proving to be only mild and partial as has occasionally happened subsequently.

This uncertainty of the seasons makes the Mysore raiyat eminently provident and the experiences of the great famine (which entailed upon the Province the loss of a fifth of its population and incalculable wealth) has made him particularly so.

Ragi, the staple food of the people, is a grain which lends itself to preservation, and the prudent Mysorean makes the most of this advantage, without allowing himself to be induced by the blandishments of high prices to deplete his stocks.

The climate is temperate, and on the whole, favourable to man and beast. The Mysorean thrives and prospers under it. The Indian foreigner soon begins to like it also, and enjoy it though in the beginning he feels inclined to regard it as more feverish than what he was born to. It is considered to be a healthy one for Europeans who take reasonable care of themselves).

PRODUCTIONS.

The Mineral Kingdom.—Gold is the most important of the minerals found in the Mysore State. It occurs chiefly in the Kolar District. The Gold Field Area lies to the south of the Bowringpet Taluk and extends over a distance of 40 miles along the east of the low ridge of hills, of which Betarayan Hill (3,199 feet) is the most conspicuous. The width of this area varies from 1 to 4 miles. Nearly 40 square miles of land in this area are held under leases by various mining companies. This industry, which began so far back as 1871, now gives employment to 20,000 people.

Towards the close of the year 1894, the Government of Mysore organised the Geological Department in order to conduct a systematic survey of the mineral resources of the Province. The investigations of the Department so far show that the country is rich in mineral wealth.

Amongst the other important mineral riches revealed by the survey are the deposits of iron ore in the Bababudan regions, in the neighbourhood of Bhadravati, and also of limestone flux within convenient distance. The State, possessing large forest reserves in the adjoining Ghat Forests, has recently erected a charcoal blast furnace combined with a wood distilling plant.

Prospecting and Mining licenses have also been issued for the following minerals :—

Manganese, (Kumsi and other parts of Shimoga District and parts of Chitaldrug District); Chrome, (Kadakola and Tiptur); Galena, Chitaldrug Taluk); Mica, (Yedatore, H.-Narsipur and Sringeri); Magnesite (Kadakola, Mavinahalli, Mysore); Corundum and Garnet, (Chamrajnagar, Malvalli, Madhugiri, Koratagere and Sidlaghatta); Asbestos, (Mudgere, Hosdurga, H.-Narasipur and Bangalore); and Green Quartzite, (Sringeri).

The other minerals found in the State are :—

Emery, Kaolin, Marble, Granite, Porphyry, Soapstone, Limestone and Ochres.

The following building stones are available in the Mysore State :—

Grey Granite, Epidote Grantie, Pink Grantie, Spidote Pegmatite, Grey Gneiss, Fuchsite Quartzite, Fuchsite Limestone Amphibolite, Bronzite Periodotile, Serpentine, Granite Porphyry and Porphyry.

Flora.—The elevation of the Mysore Plateau, which gives it a temperate climate, and its almost complete environment by lofty mountain chains combined with its situation within the tropics contribute to the formation of a rich and varied flora.

The Forests of the Province cover a total area of about 3,300 square miles and yield a revenue of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

The Forests may be roughly divided into *evergreen* and *deciduous* forests ; which again are distributed in three distinct forest belts, running north and south. These are the *evergreen belt*, the *mixed belt* and the *dry belt*.

The first of these, the *evergreen belt*, is confined to the west and comprises the country extending from Sagar in the north to Manjarabad in the south. This tract includes the Western Ghats and the country below them.

Ebony, wild jack, red cedar and redwood are some of the valuable trees growing in this belt.

The *mixed belt* of forest extends the whole length of the Province, from the extreme north of Sorab Taluk to Bandipur in the south of Gundlupet Taluk. This includes most of the timber-producing State Forests, large tracts of District Forests and much sandal wood. The bamboo also abounds in these forests and is one of the most valuable products, there being scarcely a domestic purpose to which it is not applied.

The third or *dry belt* lies to the east of the mixed forest belt and includes the far greater portion of the Province. Here the tree vegetation is much inferior. The teak which grows to gigantic height in the mixed belt is here stunted, twisted and small. The mango, tamarind and jamun, the ippe and

jack grow well. The wild date grows in the western part and the dwarf date in the centre and west.

The sandal-tree (*Santalum album*), a product principally of Mysore, is a State monopoly, yielding the largest share of the forest revenue, viz., Rs. 20 lakhs (including receipts from the sale of raw wood as well as oil).

The more important of the *fruit trees* are :—

Custard apple, Jack, Papay, Orange, Pumelo, Citron, Lime, Sweet lime, Cocconut, Loquat, Rose-Apple, Fig, Mango, Plantain, Gauva, Pomegranate, etc.

Soil.—The soil in the valleys is good, for during the rains, the finer particles of the decomposed rocks are deposited in them and form a good loamy mixture. The valleys are mostly cultivated with rice and sugar-cane. The latter requires the best soil, while for the former a copious supply of water is necessary. This is easily obtained from the rivulets or nullas in the wet season, or from channels drawn from perennial rivers, from tanks, for the construction of which this country is remarkable. Plantations of cocconut, arecanut, jack and other trees are likewise found here, where the soil is of a middling quality, viz., a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Ragi and some other dry grains are cultivated on red soil. Higher up, towards the tops of ridges, a siliceous sand prevails, producing chiefly horsegram.

Cultivation.—Cultivation in Mysore has been called primitive but it is certainly traditional. Deep ploughing, very scientific manuring, great rotation of crops, experiments with new varieties of food grains are all absent; cultivation, however, such as it is, is very fairly productive and remunerative as well. The Agricultural Department is at present engaged in agricultural experiments. The chief products are :—ragi, (*eleusine coracana*); jola or great millet (*sorghum vulgare*); samé or little millet (*panicum frumentaceum*); sajje or spiked millet (*pennisetum typhoidum*); togari or pigeon pea (*cajanus indicus*); kadale or bengal gram (*cicer arietinum*); avare or cow gram, (*dolichos lablab*); hurli or horse gram (*dolichos biflorus*); uddu or black gram (*phaseolus muugo*, *varradiatus*); hesaru or green gram (*phaseolus mungo*); godhi or wheat (*triticum sativum*); oil seeds; cotton (*gossypium herbaceum*); hogesoppu

or tobacco, (*nicotiana tabacum*) ; Wet and Garden crops, rice, sugar-cane, arecanut, cocoanut, and other miscellaneous products. Coffee in the west is cultivated on the slopes of hills.

Besides these, vegetables and fruits are raised in large quantities and great variety. Among the former are included, potatoes, cabbages, cauli-flowers, knolkhols, asparagus, artichokes french beans, peas, turnips and lettuces, and among the latter, apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, figs, etc.

Apples are cultivated chiefly in Bangalore and grow to perfection. The grapes, though sweet, are small, owing probably to want of attention in thinning out the clusters. Both green and purple varieties are grown.

Fauna.—Only a separate treatise will do justice to the marvellous wealth of the animal kingdom in a province under the tropics, marked by so many varied natural features as Mysore. All that is attempted here is to name the important animals to be met with in each of the Districts.

In the Bangalore District, there are the tiger, deer, cheetah or panther, wild hog, porcupine, bear, jackal, buffalo and wild cat. The larger game is mostly confined to the Magadi, Kankanalli and Closepet Taluks. Bandicoots are very numerous. Among birds are the jungle fowl, pea fowl and spur fowl, the bustard, florican, partridge, quail, rock-pigeon, snipe, teal and wild ducks. Several species of fresh water fish are obtained in the larger tanks. In the Kolar District, the chief wild animals are a few bears met with in the Miekalnaikanpalya and Budikote jungles ; cheetahs and wild boar in the Nandidrug, Mudimadugu, Sankal and Dokalkonda Hill ranges ; hyænas, jackals, antelope, porcupines and hares in unfrequented parts ; and the mungoose and smaller animals in the hedges around villages. The birds are similar to those of Bangalore District, except the large kind of vulture, which is found on the top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Perisandra and Gudibanda. The town of Kolar and the villages adjacent to it are noted for turkeys which are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places. In the Tumkur District, the tiger, panther, bear and wild hog are to be met with in the reserved forest tracts around Devarayandrug ; while deer and cheetahs are sometimes

to be seen in the jungle parts of the Sira Taluk. Birds of prey are said to be numerous in this District. In the Chitaldrug District, the tiger, panther, bear, hyæna and wild hog infest most of the hilly and wild tracts; and deer are to be found chiefly in Hiriyr, Chitaldrug and Pavagada. All kinds of wild fowl are very numerous in the secluded tanks in the south; and pelicans may be seen about Mattod. Good herds of oxen and sheep are found in the east, north and north-western parts of this district. The Mysore District lays claim to the possession of the chief elephant tracts, which are to be found in the jungles in the south, east and west; but their destruction is prohibited by the Government. This District is famous for its cattle, especially the breeds known as the Amrutmahal, the Hallikar and the Mahadesvarabetta or Madhugiri and good sheep can be obtained from the Nagamangala, Maddur and Mandya Taluks. In the Hassan District, the forests of the Malnad and the rocky hills, in the Hassan, Arkalgud and Arsikere Taluks, give shelter to numerous wild beasts, among which tigers, cheetahs, bears, elks, spotted deer, jungle sheep, and wild pigs are the most common; black cheetahs are occasionally shot in Manjarabad, and herds of elephants and bison visit the hilly tracts on the verge of the Ghats. In the Shimoga District, the bison and elephant are common in the Sagar Taluk while tigers, panthers and bears are found principally in the west, and in Shikarpur. Wild boar abound in the Chennagiri, Nagar and other parts; sambar, cheetah and jungle sheep are general in the wooded tracts. Wild geese, ducks and teal frequent the tanks in Chennagiri and Shimoga, while pea-fowl and jungle-fowl are to be had in the woods.

Among the reptiles, the following are common:—

Crocodiles, tortoises, lizards, snakes (Cobra, Python and Viper), frogs, etc.

The rivers of Mysore abound in excellent fish. A species of carp or *mahseer* is found in the Kabbani, Lakshmanathirtha and Cauvery rivers, some of which measure as much as 5 feet in length and weigh more than 100 lbs.

Of the countless hosts and varieties of the insect world, the more common ones are spiders, scorpions, ticks, beetles,

butterflies of varied colours, wild bees, white ants, black ants, fireflies, gnats, fleas, mosquitoes, etc.

PAST HISTORY.

The State of Mysore, as it is to-day, has been in existence, as a single political unit, since 1799 A. D., but the territory comprised therein had a history of its own long before this period. ~~Tradition connects this area with the great epics of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.~~ Coming down to historical times, the earliest reference to Mysore is to be found in connection with the Mauryan dynasty. Jain accounts, confirmed to some extent by other evidence, associate Shrvanabelgola with the closing years of Chandragupta's life. We learn from the Mahavamsa that his grandson Asoka sent missionaries, among other places, to Mahishamandala (Mysore) to preach the religion of Buddha. It is clear from Asoka's inscription in Mysore that the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of his empire in the third century and appears to have subsequently come under the rule of the Andhra or Satavahana dynasty whose period extended from the second century A. D. From about the third century A.D., the history of the territories comprised in the present State of Mysore can be fully traced to the present day.

At the time, the present State of Mysore was under the sway of three different dynasties. Little is known about them beyond a bare catalogue of the names of ruling princes, and no useful information is available from their inscriptions as to the state of the country or the system of administration. The north-western portion, roughly corresponding to the later Nagar Division, was ruled by the Kadambas. The eastern and northern portions, corresponding roughly to the Nandidrug Division, were under the sway of the Pallavas, and the Ganga kingdom flourished in the central and southern portions of Mysore, corresponding to the Ashtagram Division. The Kadambas were probably an indigenous race; their capital was at Banavasi, now just beyond the borders of Mysore. Early in the 7th century they lost their independence, being replaced by the Chalukyas, a dynasty which rose to prominence in the Deccan and retained possession of that part of the country

with but an interval of two centuries till the close of the 12th century. During this period their supremacy was not however unchallenged. They maintained an incessant struggle with their neighbours, the Pallavas, with varying results. In the middle of the 8th century, the Chalukyas were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas who established themselves for nearly two centuries in the north of Mysore and even extended their conquests as far as the Gangavadi and the Chola dominions. In A. D. 972, the Chalukyas regained the territories they had lost and the kingdom entered upon an era of splendour and prosperity which lasted for nearly 200 years longer. The Pallavas who were the masters of the eastern and northern portions of Mysore at the time, belonged to a powerful dynasty which played a conspicuous part in the ancient history of the southern peninsula. Their capital was at Conjeevaram and from the evidence of inscriptions, it is known that they exercised power in the Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in the 9th and 10th centuries A. D. The Gangas ruled over a great part of the Mysore territory from the early centuries of the Christian era to the close of the 10th century. They were the principal Jain dynasty of the South. Their capital was at Talkad. Under Sri Purusha in the 8th century and Rachamalla Satyavakya in the 9th, the kingdom enjoyed much prosperity. During this period the Gangas advanced in all directions and one of their kings went as far south as Kumbakonam and defeated the Pandyan king Varaguna. This was, however, but a short-lived triumph as they were soon subdued by the Rashtrakutas and became their feudatories. It was during the reign of one of the Ganga kings, Rachamalla (974-984 A. D.), that the colossal image of Gomata was erected at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna Taluk, even now the principal seat of the Jain community.

The Cholas.—This brings the history of Mysore roughly up to 1000 A. D. Now occurred one of those events familiar to the student of Indian history—the rapid rise of a great dynasty of capable rulers with a splendid, though all too brief, record of conquest and achievement. This event was the ascendancy of the Chola dynasty. The Cholas were an ancient race, their historical existence dating back to the age of Asoka. They

belonged to the Tamil country and were not conspicuous till the end of the 10th century. With the accession of Rajaraja (984-1016 A. D.) and his great son Rajendra Chola, they came into prominence. They overthrew the Ganga dynasty in 1004 A. D. and annexed the whole of southern Mysore. They gradually extended their conquests until their kingdom included almost the whole of South India except the extreme south. The period of their ascendancy was however very brief, covering just over a century from 1000 to 1120 A. D. The constant and unwearied struggle which they had to maintain against the Chalukyas in the north-west, added to the dearth of able men to carry on the work of the founders and consolidators of the empire, a somewhat too common phenomenon in Indian history, brought about their downfall. One result of the struggle was the growth of smaller dynasties which from opportunely siding with the one or the other of the two great contending parties gradually established themselves as a power in the country.

The Hoysalas.—One of such dynasties which came into existence during the period of conflict was the indigenous dynasty of the Hoysalas that rose to power in the 11th century. The Hoysalas belonged to the Manjarabad country with their capital at Dwarasamudra and were at first feudatories of the Chalukyas. The genius of Bittideva, better known as Vishnuvardhana, who came to the throne in 1104 A. D., however, elevated this dynasty from its obscure position to one of great glory and splendour, and established it on a firm basis. He drove out the Cholas, occupied the Gangavadi and Nolambavadi and brought under his rule the whole of Mysore with a great portion of the present Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary and Dharwar Districts. The age of Vishnuvardhana is also notable for the propagation of the Sri Vaishnava or Visishtadvaita school of philosophy under its founder Sri Ramanujacharya who converted Bittideva from the Jain faith to Vaishnavism. Vishnuvardhana's successors completed the task begun by him. Viraballala, his grandson, carried the banner of the Hoysalas to the banks of the Krishna on the north and his successors extended his conquests as far as Trichinopoly in the south. Early in the 14th century, however, the Hoysala kingdom was invaded and the capital sacked by the Mahomedans in 1310 A.D. and

again in 1326 A.D. and the Hoysala power came to an end. The temples at Belur and Halebid, with their exquisite carvings, characterised by competent judges as some of the best examples of Hindu architecture, remain as eloquent witnesses to the power and splendour of this dynasty.

Vijayanagar Empire.—Mysore is next connected with the great Vijayanagar Empire. The latter, established as a bulwark against Mahomedan aggression from the north, soon brought under its sway, in real or nominal sovereignty, practically the whole of Southern India. The Province of Mysore was one of its earliest conquests. Though subject to the suzerainty of the Vijayanagar Empire, the country seems to have been parcelled out among various vassal chiefs who paid tribute to Viceroy's stationed at Seringapatam and other places. Even before the extinction of the Vijayanagar kingdom at the battle of Talikote (1565) these chiefs had acquired practical independence and the later history of Mysore is connected with the fortunes of one of them, whose descendants are ruling Mysore to the present day.

The Emperors of Vijayanagar sent one or more Viceroy's to rule over Mysore, the several local chiefs owing them allegiance. Among these were the Nayaks of Bednur and Chitaldrug, the Gowdas of Yelahanka and Ballapura, and the Wodeyars of Mysore and Kalale. These began gradually to declare their independence after the dissolution of the Vijayanagar Empire. But the Sultans of Bijapur, after them their Mahratta victor, and next the Badshah Aurangzeb, extended their suzerainty over parts of the modern Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

In the meantime, as if to make amends for his past whimsicalities, old Father Time was shaping the destiny of Mysore in a kindlier mood.

The Origin of the Present Reigning Family of Mysore, Yadu Raya, the Founder.—About the year 1399 A. D., two young brothers, Yadu Raya *alias* Vijaya, and Krishnaraya, of Atreya Gotra, scions of the Yadava family, renowned and sacred as counting the Lord Sri Krishna among its members, went out in quest of adventure from Dwarka in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar and after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri,

Melkote, and passed on to Mysore, where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. A descendant of King Bhopa, of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya had emigrated to this place sometime previously from Mathura on the Jumna and had founded a dynasty. Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of his, had just then died leaving an only daughter by name Devajammanni. A petty chief, captain of the army (*Senapati*) by name Mara Nayaka, was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew Mara Nayaka, and marrying the Princess whom he had rescued, founded the Royal House of Mysore.

The rule of the next seven Rajas who succeeded Yadu Raya was one long and continuous struggle with petty local chieftains, called Polegars of whom there were many. The ninth ruler Raja Wodeyar reduced a number of these to submission and in 1610 A. D., he supplanted the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Seringapatam and secured the Mysore Throne.

Under Raja Wodeyar, the territorial limits were enlarged and Mysore rose to the dignity of an important State with a number of chieftains under its sway. According to Col. Wilks, the rule of Raja Wodeyar was remarkable for the rigour and severity which he exercised towards the subordinate Wodeyars and his indulgence to the raiyats.

The career of expansion and progress inaugurated by Raja Wodeyar was continued by his successors in spite of intrigues within and contests without.

Kantirava Narasaraaja Wodeyar, the second ruler after Raja Wodeyar, was alike remarkable for his courage in war, for his wisdom and his muscular strength. He successfully defended Seringapatam against the attack of the Bijapur General, Ranadulla Khan, and repulsed him with great slaughter obtaining considerable booty. He established a Mint and introduced gold coins (known after his name as Kanthiraya Hana) which continued to be current long after his reign. He inflicted a severe defeat on Kempe Gowda of Magadi at Yelahanka and levied a large contribution on him.

The next ruler, Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar, maintained the reputation of the family; he defeated Sivappa Naik of

Bednur and repulsed an invasion of Mysore headed by the powerful Naik of Madura and put him to rout.

The reign of his son and successor Chik Devaraja Wodeyar forms the Augustan era for Mysore. His highly successful financial measures, the internal reforms he introduced as well as his conquests in that critical period when the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas were struggling for supremacy in the south, testify to his remarkable genius and ability. He maintained friendly relations with Aurangzib, the then Moghal Emperor. He introduced a regular postal system in his dominions under the name of *Anche*.

Nor was his attention to his family concerns less vigilant ; he instituted an enquiry into the condition of the various Arasus and Rajabandhus and divided them into two classes, the one consisting of thirteen houses which comprised the superior relatives, supposed to have been also known as the "Prabhu Manetanas" (reigning families so called on account of their having been Chiefs of petty Palayams or groups of villages which were afterwards absorbed into the Mysore Raj) and the other consisting of the remaining relations who were classed into eighteen families. All the intermarriages of the Royal Family according to his regulations were to be made with the thirteen houses only, and these were permitted to marry girls from the eighteen houses but not to give daughters to them in marriage.

Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar died in 1704 A. D. after an eventful reign of nearly one-third of a century, leaving as a heritage to his successor, a country extending from Palni and Annamalai in the south to Midagesi in the north, and from near Carnatic Ghur of the Bharamahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam to the west, bringing in an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees, and in addition a flowing exchequer, and an administration fairly well organised and suitable to the times in which he lived.

Subsequently, Mysore passed through a period of trial and disaster which more or less continued throughout the eighteenth century. The times were troublous ; the Mahomedan power was spreading in the Carnatic, with Arcot as the headquarters of a Nawab ; the Mahrattas were endeavouring to extend their dominions in all directions ; the Mughal Empire was on the

wane; one of its Sirdars, Nizam-ul-mulk, who came to the Deccan to seek fresh fields of adventure, had established himself in Bhaganagar, now known as Hyderabad, on the ruins of the Golconda dynasty which Aurangzib had overthrown and a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and Southern India had commenced in which the English and the French took part. At this juncture, Mysore was unfortunate in not having vigorous and energetic rulers. Two members of the Kalale Family, Nanjarajiah and Devarajiah, whom the Maharaja Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar had appointed as Sarvadhikari and Dalavoi respectively, appropriated considerable power to themselves and embarked upon ambitious schemes of self-aggrandisement and behaved arrogantly, manifesting wilful disrespect to the Throne to which they owed their elevation.

About this time there appeared on the scene a new factor in Mysore in the person of Haider Ali. His origin is variously given. According to information available in the Mysore Palace records, one Ashrof Shah, an ancestor of his, came to India with his family from Arabia and took up service under the Bijapur State. One of his descendants migrated to Kolar and died there leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Mahomed Fathulla Khan, known as Fathi Naik, secured employment at the head of fifty horse and 650 Volekars under the Nawab of Sira, from whom he also obtained a Jahagir of a village called Gummanahalli. Haidar Ali was his second son.

Haidar Ali first came into notice in the siege of Devanhalli in 1749; shortly afterwards, Nazar Jung of Hyderabad invaded Arcot and at his request, a Mysore contingent was despatched to help him. Haidar accompanied it and distinguished himself. On his return from the campaign, he offered a *Nazar* of thirteen camel-loads of gold Akbar Mohurs, which he had secured to the Maharaja, who returned three of them to Haidar. When financial embarrassments were felt in Mysore and the troops mutinied, Haidar was able to set matters right. In recognition of his services, the Maharaja appointed Haidar, Fouzdar of Dindigul, with the titles of Bahadur and Nawab. In the complications that followed, Haidar pushed himself to the front by his courage and tact and finally made himself the head of the administration. He successfully defended Mysore against the

repeated attacks of the Mahrattas and reduced the number of Polegars in the surrounding districts. Having thus considerably extended the limits of Mysore, he became the *de facto* ruler of the State, although, nominally, the old Maharaja still continued to sit on the throne.

Haidar in all his campaigns, showed a leaning in favour of the French. In 1767, the British alarmed at his sympathy with the French cause, made an alliance with the Nizam against him. The allied armies invaded the Mysore territory and the British force advanced as far as Bangalore, but the Nizam intrigued with Haidar Ali and went over to his side. Haidar Ali then invaded the Carnatic, where he received checks in two engagements with the British. The Nizam, discouraged, retired to Hyderabad and sued for peace. But Haidar Ali, in spite of his reverses, after a short rest, continued his ravages throughout the Carnatic and having by a sudden raid occupied San Thome near Madras, compelled the Madras Government to make an offensive and defensive alliance with him, thus ending the first Mysore War.

The next year Haidar Ali turned his arms against the Mahrattas and called on the British to help him. As, however, the Bombay Government had an alliance with the Mahrattas, the Madras Government was unable to help Haidar Ali, and the latter's campaign was unsuccessful. Haidar Ali probably bore a grudge against the Madras Government on this account and in 1780, ten years later, whilst the first war between the British and the Mahrattas was in progress, burst through the passes with a host of a hundred thousand men on to the plains of the Carnatic and ravaged them with the utmost ferocity. So savage was the invasion that it was not forgotten by the country people for fifty years. A large part of his army had been trained by Europeans and he had a European company, chiefly French, of four hundred men. Sir Hector Munro commanded the British force sent against this host, but met with disaster. A detachment under Colonel Baillie which was coming from Guntur to join him was surrounded by Haidar Ali, just before the junction with the main body could be effected, and was overwhelmed near Pollilore in the Chingleput District. The force had to capitulate and many prisoners were taken.

The position throughout India was extremely critical. The invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar Ali was, it is supposed, part of a concerted movement against the East India Company by a confederacy of himself, Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas. But, if the position was critical, there was a man at Calcutta capable of dealing with it—Warren Hastings. His first move was to send Sir Eyre Coote again to Madras to take command of the Madras Army. This veteran general, by a series of brilliant victories, restored British prestige in the Carnatic, and the death of Haidar Ali in 1792 finally broke up the formidable confederacy.

The place of Haider Ali in Mysore was immediately filled by his son Tippu Sultan. He followed his father's policy of hostility towards the British, and in 1792, the third Mysore War broke out. It arose out of an attack by Tippu Sultan on Travancore which, by a treaty made with him at Mangalore in 1784, was placed under British protection. Owing to weakness and in subordination in Madras, Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, himself came to the Carnatic and took the field. He secured the assistance, which amounted to the neutrality, of Nizam Ali and the Mahrattas, and, though unable, owing to lack of bullocks for his transport to press home his invasion in 1791, in 1792 succeeded in penetrating to Seringapatam, where Tippu held his Court, and in bombarding that fortress. Tippu was confounded by the energy of the invading force and came to terms, paying a large sum of money, giving up a portion of his territory and sending his two sons as hostages to the British Camp. It was subsequently discovered that the Nizam and the Mahrattas were on the point of throwing in their lot with him, when his surrender to Lord Cornwallis check-mated them.

After this invasion, there was peace in the Carnatic till 1799. In 1798, the Marquis of Wellesley arrived in India as Governor-General. He found that a large number of Frenchmen were in the service of the Nizam and other Native Rulers, and that Tippu had actually attempted to establish communications with the Government at Paris through the Mauritius. He, therefore, decided on his overthrow. A British Army under General Harris marched from Madras into the Mysore country ; it was accompanied by Colonel Arthur Wellesley, afterwards

famous as the great Duke of Wellington. This expedition was joined by a force from Hyderabad, while yet another British contingent from Bombay entered the Mysore country from the West to form a junction with the Madras army. The issue was not long in doubt. Tippu was overwhelmed and sued for peace ; but the English, remembering his cruelties towards his English prisoners and his intrigues with the French, imposed terms which were hard, and Tippu rejected them. On May 4, 1799, a grand assault was made on the fortifications of Seringapatam, which were taken by storm. Tippu himself fell fighting and was found dead in a gateway. His remains were treated with becoming respect and buried with funeral honors in the mausoleum of his family. Thus ended the dynasty of Haidar Ali after a brief existence of forty years.

In 1799 A. D., on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu Sultan, the British Government restored the State, comprised within its present limits, to the ancient Hindu Dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in almost all parts of the country in 1831, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Commission appointed by the British Government. This continued till 1881, when the State was restored to the Hindu Dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar X, under conditions and stipulations set forth in an Instrument of Transfer.

The installation of His Highness Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar took place on 25th March 1881. At 7 o'clock on the morning of that memorable day, amidst universal good wishes and every demonstration of joy on the part of the people, the Maharaja was installed on the throne of his ancestors. The ceremony was performed in an impressive manner by the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, and during the inauguration ceremony, a gentle shower of rain fell, a welcome omen, seeming to betoken a blessing from the heavens on this act of State.

The reign of His Highness the Maharaja, short as it was, contains a record of steady progress. Numerous administrative improvements were introduced. The establishment of a Representative Assembly was almost the first fruit of his reign.

Railways and other public works were vigorously carried out, impetus was given to the education of the people, sanitary improvements were introduced, large irrigation works were started, Gold Mining became firmly established and the country was greatly benefited by the improvements in various other directions. The State revenue, which was 103 lakhs in 1880-81, rose to 180 lakhs in 1894-95. His Highness the Maharaja continued to guide the destinies of Mysore in ways of peace and progress for well nigh fourteen years. In the winter of 1894, His Highness went on a tour to Northern India, accompanied by his family. On his arrival at Calcutta, at the end of December, a slight throat affection developed into diphtheria and in spite of the best medical aid, he died on 28th December 1894.

The late Justice Ranade said on that occasion that the Maharaja's death was a calamity not merely to the millions of his mourning subjects but to the whole of India.

On the demise of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, his eldest son, the present Maharaja, *His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur* was installed on the throne in February 1895. During his minority, the administration was conducted by his august mother, *Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C. I.*, as Regent with the help of a Dewan and three Councillors. The Regency continued for $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. Among the important works of public utility executed during this period, may be mentioned the Chamarajendra Water Works of Bangalore, the Vani Vilasa Water Works of Mysore, and the Cauveri Power Works at Sivasamudram for generating electricity.

In 1902, His Highness attained majority and assumed direct control of the administration of the State.

THE PRESENT RULER.

His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born on 4th June 1884 and installed on the *Gadi* of Mysore by the then British Resident, the Hon'ble Col. P. D. Henderson, with all the customary ceremonies, on 1st February 1895, Her Highness the Maharani at the same time being proclaimed Regent. The administration of the

State during the Regency evoked general praise and was acknowledged in the most generous terms by the late Lord Curzon at the installation of the young Maharaja on 8th August 1902. The education of the Maharaja, while a minor, was conducted in a manner suited to his rank and prospects. Mr. J. J. Whitely of Cooper's Hill Engineering College, was appointed tutor sometime before his father's death. Mr. (now Sir) Stuart Fraser succeeded him as tutor and governor, and continued to hold that office till August 1902, when the Maharaja came of age.

During this period, under the special arrangements made for His Highness's education, he made rapid progress; and the tours arranged for him by his European tutor and governor increased largely. His Highness's store of knowledge and experience. In June 1900, His Highness the Maharaja was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana in Kathiāwar. This auspicious event was duly celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja, having attained the age of eighteen years in June 1902, was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th August of the same year by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who paid a special visit to Mysore for the purpose.

In December of the same year, in response to His Excellency's invitation, His Highness proceeded to Delhi and attended the Durbar held there in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign, which has now lasted twenty-five years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way, but the resources of the country in various directions have been developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people, and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the foremost of them being Krishnarajasagara, the reservoir across the Cauvery at Kambadi, the extension of railways, the encouragement given to education including the establishment of a University, the extension of the Co-operative movement, the institution of the Legislative Council and the Economic Conference, and the association of the leading men of the country with the Government are some of the prominent features of His Highness's

administration. In January 1907, His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India and in 1910, he was given the rank of Honorary Colonel of the K. G. O. Light Cavalry. For services connection with the War, His Highness the Maharaja was appointed to the Knight's Grand Cross in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

In compliance with His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi in December 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.

This brief sketch of Mysore history and its present reigning dynasty cannot be brought to a fitting close without allusion to the Imperial and Viceregal visits with which the country has been honoured from time to time. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General to visit Mysore after the Treaty of 1799. His Excellency paid two visits—one in March and the other in October 1855. This was followed by Lord Lytton's visit in 1877 and the visits of Lord Dufferin in 1886, Lord Lansdowne in 1892, Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1900 and 1902, Lord Minto in 1909, Lord Hardinge in 1913 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

His Excellency the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, paid a visit to the State from the 27th November to the 5th December 1923. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore Their Excellencies received an enthusiastic reception from large crowds attracted from all parts of the State. Places of interest in the two cities, the historic town of Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works received a visit from Their Excellencies, who later witnessed the Khedda (elephant catching) operations and took part in the shooting of tiger and bison arranged for their entertainment near Karapur.

Among the Members of the Imperial Family, His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor came to Mysore in 1889, and 16½ years afterwards, Mysore was privileged to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the present King-Emperor, together with his noble consort.



HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA OF MYSORE, G.C.I.F.

In reply to the words of welcome spoken by His Highness the Maharaja, His Majesty then said :—

“ If any proof were required of the wisdom of the policy of 1881 which restored to your father the Province of Mysore after fifty years of British administration, it is surely to be found in the contentment and prosperity which the people of Mysore enjoy under the Government of Your Highness.” The testimony these distinguished visitors have been pleased to bear to the endeavours made for the good administration of the country on progressive and constitutional lines bespeak their good-will and sympathy, and Mysore is no less grateful to them for their kindness than for the actual material help and support it has always received from the paramount power in its struggle for advancement. One proof of this is the replacement in December 1913 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 by a Treaty in accordance with the ancient traditions of Mysore and its loyal and historical relationship with the British Government.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales paid a visit to the State in January 1922, and during his stay from 18th to 23rd, he visited Bangalore and Mysore Cities, Seringapatam and Krishnarajasagara Works ; Khedda operations, tiger and bison shooting and fishing had also been arranged for at Karapur. The Prince thoroughly enjoyed the sports, particularly the Kheddass.

The reception of the Royal Visitor was on a scale befitting the occasion and the Prince was welcomed by all classes of His Highness's subjects with spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion to the British Throne. People especially from the villages had gathered in large numbers to pay homage.

HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA.

His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother. He was born on the 5th June 1888. After several years under private tuition, he joined the Mayo Rajkumar College at Ajmere, but had to leave after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then

completed his education under a private tutor, Capt. R. J. W. Heale of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901, His Highness made a tour through Burma, and in 1908, he visited Kashmir. In the same year, he paid a visit to Japan where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910, His Highness the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, fourth daughter of the late Sirdar Dalavai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911, he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and on that memorable occasion he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was raised to the Grand Commandership in the same order in 1915. In 1913 and 1924, His Highness travelled through Europe and visited England and other countries. His Highness has taken an active part in public life, and is ~~Pro-Chancellor~~ of the Mysore University. He has a son, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar, born on the 18th July 1919, and two daughters.

ADMINISTRATION.

System of Administration.—The system of Government is mainly based on the British Indian system of administration as introduced into the State during the days of the British Commission. As Ruler of the State, His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in all matters; and the administration is conducted under his control by the Dewan, who is the chief executive officer of the State, and three Councillors, who, in their respective departments, pass final orders in the name of Government in all ordinary matters. The Dewan and the Councillors collectively form the Council of His Highness the Maharaja. They advise His Highness upon all the more important matters affecting the administration.

Administrative Divisions.—All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate heads of departments. The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight districts, sixty-nine taluks (including two Jaghirs) and nine sub-taluks; each district being under a Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, each taluk under an Amildar



SRI JAYA CHAMARAJA WODEYAR

and Subordinate Magistrate, and each sub-taluk under a Deputy Amildar. Two or more Assistant Commissioners in each District have charge of the District Treasury and of the revenue. The Chief Court, consisting of three judges, is the highest judicial tribunal in the State. For purposes of the administration of justice, the State is divided into three sessions divisions.

Legislative Council.—For the enactment of laws and regulations, a Legislative Council was constituted under Regulation I of 1907 passed on the 6th March 1907. It consisted of the Dewan as President, the Councillors as *ex-officio* members, and not less than ten or more than fifteen additional members, of whom not less than two-fifths were to be non-official persons.

The strength of the Legislative Council has since been raised to 50 and its non-official element consists now of 30 members, of whom 22 are elected and 8, nominated. In addition to its legislative functions, the Council exercises powers of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. It has also the power of voting on the State Budget, except under certain reserved heads, which thus gives it an effective voice in determining the financial policy of the Government.

Representative Assembly.—The Representative Assembly was established in 1881, soon after the Rendition, to enable the Government to place before the people, through representative citizens, an account of the administration of the country during the past year and the measures contemplated during the coming year, and to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting their well-being.

The Assembly has recently been given a definite place in the constitution and its position as a popular body, placing before the Government the wants and wishes of the people and voicing public opinion in respect of legislation, taxation, finance and administrative measures generally, has been recognised by the Representative Assembly Regulation XVIII of 1925. The strength of the Assembly has been fixed at 250 normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation, and in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that may develop in course of time. All important measures of legislation and proposals

for taxation will be placed before the Assembly which will, in addition, exercise the right to move resolutions relating to general principles and policy of the State Budget and on matters of public importance.

Standing Committees.—With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with and influence the every day administration of the Government, Standing Committees, consisting of members of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed in connection with the departments of Public Works, Railway and Electric Works, the departments of Medicine, Public Health and Sanitation and Local Self-Government and the department of Finance and Taxation. The functions of these committees are advisory and their proceedings informal and confidential.

Economic Conference.—The Economic Conference formed in the year 1911 to secure the co-operation of the people in promoting the economic progress of the State, has been placed on a permanent footing. Three Development Boards have been constituted, *viz.*, the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Education and the Board of Industries and Commerce, consisting for the most part of elected representatives of various interests with whose advancement they are concerned.

Annual Income.—The annual income of the State is nearly Rs. 3½ crores.

NOTES FOR VISITORS.**Churches :—****BANGALORE—***Church of England.*

St. Mark's Church.

Holy Trinity Church.

All Saints Church.

St. John's Church.

Roman Catholic Church.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Church of St. Francis Xavier.

St. Mary's Church.

Church of Scotland.

St. Andrew's Church.

Wesleyan Church.

East Parade Church.

MYSORE—*Church of England.*

St. Bartholomew's Church.

Roman Catholic Church.

St. Joseph's Church.

Libraries.—**BANGALORE—**

The Public Library, Cubbon Park.

The Bangalore Library, South Parade.

MYSORE—

The Public Library, Sayyaji Rao Road.

The Oriental Library.

The Mysore University Library.

THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE.— This organisation makes a special effort to attend to the wants of

the commercial traveller. The Chamber has always on file, information regarding products and commerce as well as matters that would be of interest to the business man.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN BANGALORE.—Will also be very glad to help travellers on business. Ready information with regard to industries and commerce of the State is available at the headquarters office.

Visitors' Books.—

At Bangalore.—When His Highness the Maharaja is in residence at Bangalore, the Visitors' book is kept at the lodge near the entrance gate of the Palace.

The Honourable the Resident's book is kept at the Portico of the Residency.

The Dewan's book will be found at the entrance at Carlton House, High Ground.

At Mysore.—His Highness the Maharaja's Visitors' Book is kept at the northern entrance of the Palace Offices. Visitors may write their names at any time between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. daily.

Her Highness the Maharani, C.I.'s book is kept at the same place.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's book is kept at the lodge to Chamundi Vihar.

Banks.—

(i) The *Imperial Bank of India* has a branch on the Museum Road, Bangalore.

(ii) The *Bank of Mysore Limited* was established in 1913.

Its Bankers and Agents in India are :—The Imperial Bank of India Limited, Madras and Bangalore ; The Eastern Bank Limited, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ; and the National Bank of India Limited, Madras. Its London Bankers are the Eastern Bank Limited, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

The Bank issues drafts on its agents in all the principal towns in the Mysore State and British India at the current rate of exchange. Sterling drafts are also issued and remitted direct, if so instructed. Cheques and bills of approved constituents will be negotiated at the Bank's buying rate of exchange of the day.

Address—

Head Office,—Avenue Road, Bangalore.

Branch—Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.

There are agencies at all important trade centres.

(iii) *The Bangalore Bank Limited*, South Parade, Bangalore and Fort, Bangalore City.

Hotels—*Bangalore—*

West End Hotel.

Central Hotel.

Prince Hotel.

Lavender's Hotel.

Modern Hindu Hotel.

Mysore—

Hotel Metropole.

Hotel Savoy.

Carlton Hotel.

Modern Hindu Hotel.

Clubs and Places of Amusement.—*Bangalore—*

The United Service Club, Residency Road.

The Bangalore Race Club, High Ground.

The Bowring Institute.

The Bangalore Gymkhana.

The Bangalore Golf Club.

The Century Club.

The Ladies' Club, Avenue Road (admission only to Ladies).

Mysore—

The European Club.

The Cosmopolitan Club.

The Ladies' Club (Admission restricted to Ladies).

BANGALORE.

Bangalore.—Chief town in the State, situated 12° 58' North Latitude and 77° 37' East Longitude. It is the seat of Government for the State of Mysore and also the headquarters of the Madras District of the Indian Army.

It covers an area of nearly 25 square miles and consists of two separate but adjacent parts; Bangalore City under the Mysore State; and the Civil and Military Station (formerly called the Cantonment) an 'assigned' tract under the administration of the Resident of Mysore.

Physical Features.—Bangalore is situated on a high tableland with gentle undulations, the general lie of the ground being from north to south. The elevation of the City above mean sea level varies from 3,061 feet on the high ground to 2,935 feet near the Fort end of the petta. In 1921, the population of the City was 118,556, and of the Civil and Military Station, 118,940.

Its local time is 5 hours 10 minutes and 24 seconds before Greenwich, and 19 minutes and 37 seconds after standard time.

Ancient History.—Bangalore is a corruption of Bengaluru and is derived from bengalu, a kind of bean. A story is related in connection with the origin of the name. The Hoysala King Vira Ballala, it is said, became separated from his retinue when hunting and was benighted. Faint and weary, he came upon a solitary hut in which was an old woman, who could give him only some 'bengalu' or boiled beans. Sharing this humble fare with his horse, he passed the night at the hut. The fame of this incident spread and the hamlet, which sprung up in the neighbourhood, took the name of 'Bengaluru' or City of Beans.

The celebrated Kempe Gauda, while touring through the Yelahanka *nadu*, came to a village called Sivasamudram, 10 miles south of Yelahanka and three miles south of Bengaluru (old Bangalore). The site appearing to him favourable for the erection of a fort, he obtained permission of Achuta Raya to establish his capital here, and in 1537, built a mud fort and transferred to his new town the name 'Bengaluru'. At each of the cardinal points is an old watch tower (*Vaiyala Sikhara*), which is said to demarcate the limits to which he said the city would extend. The northern tower is near the Hebbal Rifle Range; the eastern

is on a rock near Halsur ; the southern is situated above the quarry east of the Lalbagh and the western is near Gavipur at the northern end of the Kempabudhi tank. The town having extended beyond three of these cardinal limits, the prophecy has been more than fulfilled.

The City.—Bangalore City has been largely extended in recent years, especially since the outbreak of plague in 1898, and now covers an area of 12 square miles extending from the Nagasandra Silk Farm on the south, to the Institute of Science on the north. Before the new extensions came into being, the old city included the Fort on the south and extended to His Highness the Maharaja's Palace on the north.

The first extension was Chamarajpet, from the fort westwards. It was laid out in 1892. The extension has five main streets running parallel to each other from east to west with a number of cross roads. The houses are substantial and the extension is chiefly inhabited by Government officials. On account of its proximity to the business part of the city, the rents for houses in the locality have gone up very high.

Basavangudi is situated to the south of the Fort and extends up to the Salvation Army Silk Farm. Separate blocks are reserved for different castes. The north-west end of the extension contains a number of good bungalows. It is laid out in the form of a rectangle with roads on the four sides running North, South, East and West. The intermediate streets are parallel to these. There are also four diagonal roads along which are located several shops. This extension, which was begun after the plague epidemic of 1898-99, is almost complete. There is a high boulder called the Bugle Rock near the Bull Temple. A good view of the city to the north can be had from the top of it.

Malleswaram Extension.—From the north of the Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills on the Subedar Chattram road, as far as the Institute of Science, the Malleswaram extension stretches. This was also laid out after the great plague epidemic of 1898-99. There are ten roads running parallel from south to north with 17 cross roads running at right angles to them. Recently, beyond the Railway line, which forms the western boundary of the extension, a new block called the Raiyat's

Block has been added. More than two-thirds of the extension has already been built upon.

The latest extensions added to the city are—*Gavipuram*, *Shankarapuram* and *Visvesvarapuram*.

The old town was originally surrounded by a deep moat and a thick thorny hedge which had served as a defence against the Mahratta cavalry. It was captured by the British in 1791 and the Cenotaph, near Halsur Gate Police Station, commemorates the incident.

The town is divided into a number of petas. Doddapet, running from the Yelahanka Gate in the north to the Fort in the south, divides the town into two comprehensive divisions, Deshadapet on the west and Nagarthapet on the east. This line is crossed at right angles by a street running from Halsur Gate on the east to the Sondekoppa Gate on the west. The intersection of these two main roads is called the *Chauk*.

Between the Fort and the Mysore Gate, a new market, which is almost complete, occupies the site of the old market and Siddikatte—a quarter in which many Brahmin officials lived. This was the bed of an old tank said to have been built at the expense of Siddi, a lady of the Kempe Gauda family.

The town passed through so many vicissitudes and grew so rapidly that the streets in the old parts were narrow and mostly irregular in appearance. This defect has of late been to some extent remedied by opening new roads, by widening old ones and by demolition of unhealthy houses in overcrowded localities.

On either side of Chikpet which runs from the Chauk to Arlepet, many substantially built and imposing edifices may be seen. The site of the old Taluk Cutcherry is now occupied by huge block of buildings known as the Ahmed Buildings.

On the whole, Bangalore presents a lively specimen of a Hindu Town, the main streets being generally crowded with pedestrians, among whom vehicles of all kinds from the motor car of the sowcars and high officials to the crude and uncomfortable jutka of the middle class citizens and the slow and heavily laden bullock carts, tread their tardy way along.

The water-supply of the town was originally got from the Dharmambudhi tank. From this reservoir, water was laid on to the streets and drawn out by the people from square troughs



EWELL FILTERS, BANGALORE

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or basins constructed at convenient points. The residents living in the neighbourhood of Halsur Gate resorted to the Sampangi tank, the bed of which is now a polo ground.

At present, both the City and the Civil and Military Station get a pure and abundant supply of water from Hessarghatta, 13 miles to the north-west. The system consists of a common 'Jewel Filter' installation and separate pumping plants, storage reservoirs and distribution pipes. The capital outlay on the works up to the end of 1916-17 amounted Rs. to 31,50,377.

An up-to-date drainage system is an urgent necessity. All the drainage of the town is at present collected into one main channel which runs out from the southern side and is continued as far as the Sunkal sewage farm, where the water is used for cultivation purposes.

A mile, south-west of the Fort, is the celebrated cave temple of Gavi Gangadhareswara constructed by Kempe Gauda. The emblems of Siva—the trident, the umbrella and the damaruga (double drum)—are all carved out of granite, each of them being 15 feet high.

The City Railway Station is a spacious and ornamental structure. It has waiting and refreshment rooms. The Railway maintains branch booking offices in the City, where passengers' accommodation and parcels can be booked to any station.

Bangalore Civil and Military Station.—The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore adjoins the City on the east, and covers an area of 13 square miles, extending from the Residency on the west to Binnamangala on the east, from the Tanneries on the north to Agaram on the south.

Bangalore Cantonment, as it was called till the Rendition in 1881, was made over in that year to the British Government as an 'Assigned Tract' and is now under the Administration of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

The Cantonment was established in 1809, on the removal of the British Garrison from Seringapatam which was too unhealthy for the troops. But the head-quarters were at first in the fort, where also the principal Europeans lived.

The parade ground extends two miles east and west and is surrounded by a ride. At its western end, on a commanding site, stand the British Residency, the General Post Office, the

Telegraph Office and the Cubbon Park. On the north of the Parade ground stand the headquarters of the Auxiliary Forces, beyond that, the St. Andrew's Kirk and lastly, the main guard, the bakery and barracks for the British Infantry. At the east end lies Trinity Church south of which are situated the Artillery and Cavalry lines with Ulsur Bazaar on the north. On the south side of the Parade ground are St. Mark's Church, the Bible Tract and Book Society with the Bowring Institute beyond, the European shops, the United Service Library, the Mayo Hall, and the Bangalore Gymkhana. Shoolay and Richmand Town are to the south side, where numerous European and Anglo-Indian pensioners reside. Beyond this, lie the Indian Cavalry Lines, Arab Lines and All Saints Church.

The Cantonment Bazaar lies to the north of the Infantry lines and contains a well-kept market and evening Bazaar, the Bowring Civil Hospital, the Lady Curzon Hospital, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and numerous imposing stores for the sale of European goods. Further north is the populous district known as St. John's Hill, inhabited by a large number of European Officers of regiments and pensioners. The neat little cottages, with the spire of the Parish Church rising up in their midst, give this place the appearance of an English village.

To the east of St. John's Hill, are situated the lines of the Sappers and Miners and the Ulsur tank, on the north Cleveland Town and on the west, the Pioneer Lines and the Cantonment Railway Station.

Near the New Market, stands the Jumma Masjid with its conspicuous and ornamental towers. The Tower or Gopura of the Ulsur Someswara Temple is a good specimen of Hind architecture.

Water-supply.—As already stated, the water-supply of the station is drawn from the Hessarghatta Reservoir. This was designed more than a quarter of a century ago; meanwhile, the City and Cantonment have grown and the question of increasing the storage capacity of the Reservoir or of replacing it by other works so that the requirements of both may be fully met is engaging the attention of the Mysore Government.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Bazaar and Cantonment is carried by a large sewer passing through a tunnel across the

Ulsur Tank to some distance beyond Ulsur where it is used for cultivation.

Of recent years, the Station has been improved very much. Congested areas have been opened up and many insanitary dwellings demolished. To accommodate the surplus population, new extensions have been laid out. Fraser Town, Richards Town and Cox Town are models of what can be done in this direction to improve old over-crowded and insanitary towns. Many of the main thoroughfares have been widened, the roads in some places being tarred and made dust-proof. Unoccupied plots which were an eyesore till recently are now smiling with beautiful lawns, shrubberies and flower beds. Many new imposing buildings have of late come into existence. With the vast improvements carried out by the Municipality, with the new conveniences in the way of healthy filtered water and electric lights coupled with its natural salubrious climate, the Station has become an asylum to the retired officer who after his years of toil seeks peace and rest.

Administration.—The territory known as the Civil and Military Station has been assigned to the British Government, for such period as troops are retained in the area, for purpose of administration, His Highness the Maharaja still retaining sovereignty over the area.

The Assigned Tract is under the control of the Honourable the Resident. It is provided with various departments of administration, separate from those of the Mysore Government.

The area for cultivation is a little over five square miles, of which about two-fifths are Government land. The rest belongs to Kayamgutha, Jodi, and Sarvamanya villages. The Collector of the Station with the help of the Amildar looks after the revenue work.

All Acts, Rules and Regulations in force before Rendition, continued in force till 1883-84, when a revised list of such as apply to the Civil and Military Station was issued by the Government of India. Other enactments have since been extended to the Station from time to time. The Resident exercises the powers of a High Court.

The duties of Civil and Sessions Judge were combined in one officer till August 1891, when the Assistant Resident was

made Sessions Judge and a separate District Judge appointed. There is no separate Jail, the Bangalore Central Jail being used by permission of His Highness's Government.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN BANGALORE.

The Cenotaph, Bangalore, City.—This monument was erected to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the famous wars with Tippu Sultan and is situated in Narasimharaja Square at the junction of the roads at the Sampangi tank corner, between the City and the Cantonment.

The Central Jail, Bangalore City.—Is situated on the Seshadri Road. Life and long-term prisoners from all over the Province and the Civil and Military Station are kept here.

Among the articles manufactured at the Jail, may be mentioned cloths, towels, napkins, dusters, carpets, kumblics, gunny bags, and ropes. Carpentry, blacksmith's work, basket and leather work, are also done here; the articles turned out, being good and serviceable, find a ready market. The manufacture of pile carpets is a speciality in the Jail. They are of excellent workmanship in choice designs, made of local wool, evenly spun and dyed in fast colours. The prices range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 a square yard. The average population of the Jail is about 730.

The City Market.—Is situated almost opposite the Victoria Hospital gates. The chief commodities sold here are vegetables and fruits, the prices ruling being somewhat cheaper than in the Civil and Military Station.

Colleges and Schools :—

CITY.

Mysore University.—The Central College.

The Engineering College.

The Medical College.

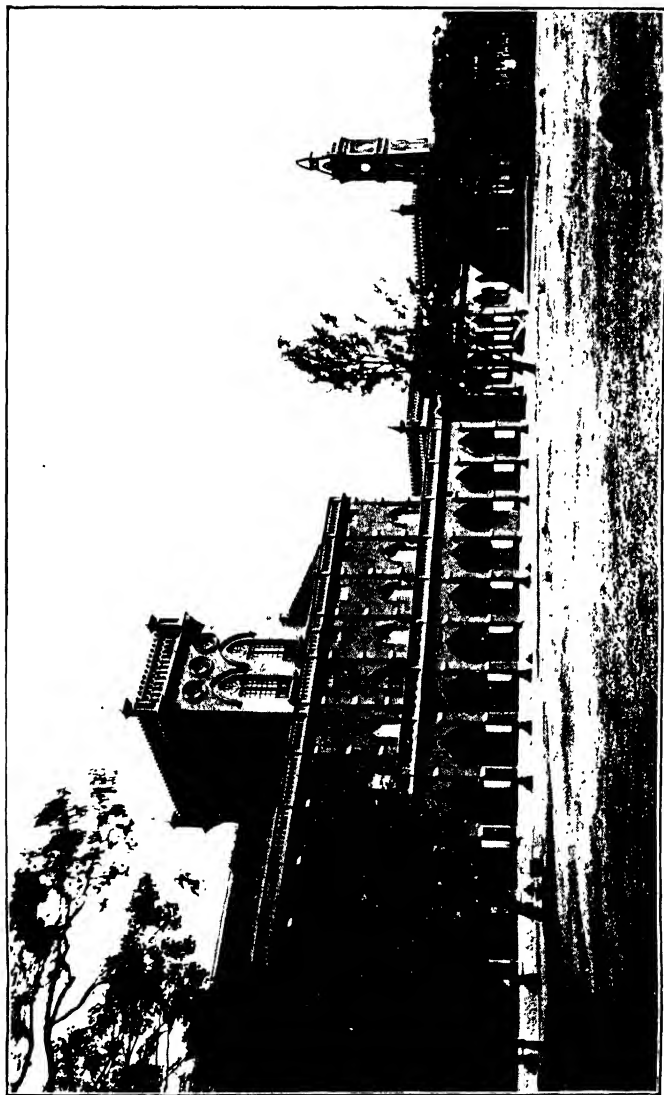
High Schools.—The Government Collegiate High School.

The London Mission High School.

The Wesleyan Mission High School.

The Malleswaram High School.

The National High School.



THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

The Vani Vilas Institute—a Government Collegiate High School for girls.

The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

St. Joseph's College.—Both for Europeans and Indians.

Bishop Cotton School.—For Europeans only—both boys and girls.

Baldwin High School.—For Europeans only—both boys and girls.

Sacred Heart College.—For girls only.

Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainsami Mudaliar's High School.

Cubbon Park, Bangalore.—This Park is named after the late Sir Mark Cubbon, who was the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It covers an area of more than 100 acres. It is bounded on the east by the Sydney Road and on the west by the Petta Post Office Road. It begins near the Government Telegraph Office on the north and extends as far as the Ulsur Gate Police Station in the south. Within the Park are the Public Offices, the Government Museum and the Seshadri Memorial Hall. There are also fine statues of His Highness Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, Sir Mark Cubbon and Sir Seshadri Aiyar. A Band Stand, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja, has been erected near the Seshadri Memorial Hall. The Victoria Statue, which was unveiled in February 1906 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now King George V), stands at the east entrance of the Park near St. Mark's Church; the Statue of King Edward unveiled by Lord Chelmsford stands opposite it near the Government Telegraph Office.

Doddanna's Hall, City.—Doddanna's Hall situated near the north entrance of the Fort was built by *Janopakari* Doddanna in 1906 at a cost of Rs. 30,000 for a free school. The Central Hall is let out free for public meetings and is now leased to the Gaiety Cinema.

There is an Industrial School attached to this institution where boys are given instruction in general education up to the lower secondary standard combined with carpentry, smithy, weaving, etc.

Bangalore Fort, City.—The Fort is now practically a part of the City and has no military value or purpose.

The original fort was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempe Gowda, *Prabhu* of Yelahanka and ancestor of the Magadi Chiefs. Under its Hindu masters, *viz.*, the Magadi Gaudas, the Mahratta governors, subordinate to the Adil Shahi princes of Bijapur, and lastly the Mysore Wodeyars, the Fort retained its old character, with, no doubt, some additions to its strength. But under the Mahomedans, the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khilledar named Ibrahim Sahib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. The form of the Fort was oval with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British in 1791, five powerful cavaliers, a *faussebraye*, a good ditch and a covered way without palisades, but the *glacis* was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north and the other in the south, were called the Delhi and the Mysore gates, respectively. The former which opened towards the Petta was a handsome structure in the best style of Mahomedan military architecture, and consisted of several gates surmounted by traverses. But there being no ditches between the gates, an enemy taking possession of the works over the first gateway had a ready communication with all the others, which the British troops who stormed the Fort at this point took advantage of.

Within the Fort, the principal building was the Mahal or Palace, which, though the walls were of mud, was not without some degree of magnificence. The building was of two storeys. A large open court in front was surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the Naubat Khana or raised band-stand. The upper storey of the Palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of State from which he gave audience. Paint and gilding decorated the walls. There is an old dungeon in the Fort where British prisoners were kept under circumstances of possible cruelty in the last war with Tippu Sultan.

When the Fort was restored to Tippu at the peace of 1792, he dismantled it; but after 1799, Purnaiya had it completely restored on the former foundation. On the removal of the



TIPU'S PALACE, BANGALORE.

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British garrison from Seringapatam in 1809, some of the troops had their quarters in the Fort, where the General commanding, and many of the European residents also lived. The Arsenal was not transferred to it till about 1823. The Fort was handed over to the Civil authorities on the 2nd October 1888. The walls have now all been pulled down and the moat round the fort filled in. The Victoria and the Minto Ophthalmic hospitals and Doddanna's Industrial School are all built on the site.

The Old Fort has thus almost disappeared. A part of Tippu's Palace still remains. It is at present used as headquarters of the Mysore Boy Scouts. Adjacent to the west wall of the Palace is a semi-circular well, at which, it is said, Col. Baird was made to draw water in order ~~that the Sultan's ladies might see him.~~

Fraser Town, Richards Town and Cox Town.—These were all opened out, in the Civil and Military Station, to relieve congestion. The Bangalore-East Railway Station is near by. Just as in the City, the scheme of extension was thought of after the great plague epidemics of 1898-1900. The first step towards combating the dire disease was to relieve the congestion of hovels and unhealthy quarters of the Cantonment by acquiring and demolishing the insanitary houses, improving the drainage and opening out squares, widening by-lanes and reconstruction of houses on improved methods. The first exodus of surplus population took place to Fraser Town, named after Sir Stuart Fraser, the Resident.

Though originally and primarily intended only for the poorer classes, Fraser Town is at present peopled by well-to-do inhabitants who have erected model houses.

Several wealthy and philanthropic Indian gentlemen have built a large number of small houses to rent out at Rs. 3, 1, and annas 8 per month. The late Rai Bahadur B. P. Annaswamy Mudaliar, C.I.E., was one of the first citizens who built a range of fifty small houses in the new extension and his example was soon followed by other Indian gentlemen. To the north of the Fraser Town, Richards Town has sprung up.

The Lal-Bagh.—No account of Bangalore would be complete without a notice of the Lal-Bagh. It was first laid out in the time of Haidar Ali and enlarged during Tippu Sultan's reign.

In 1835 Sir Mark Cubbon made over the Lal-Bagh to the Agricultural Society. As the Society came to an end in 1842, the gardens came back to Government. In 1856, on the recommendation of Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, it was formed into a Horticultural garden and a professional Superintendent was obtained from Kew for its management. This arrangement has continued to the present time and the gardens now have an all-India reputation.

Hospitals.—

City.—The Victoria Hospital.

The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

The Hospital for Women and Children.

The St. Martha's Hospital.

The Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum.

The Epidemic Diseases Hospital.

Civil and Military Station.—The Bowring Hospital.

The Lady Curzon Hospital.

The Church of England Zenana Hospital for Women.

Hosur Road Cemeteries, Civil and Military Station.—

Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemeteries are situated on the Hosur Road, south of Richmond Town. The most prominent feature of the Protestant Cemetery is a monument to the memory of members of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers who died in India. The Chaplain of Trinity Church is in charge.

The Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal.—This Institute owes its origin to a princely gift of 30 lakhs of rupees from the late Mr. J. N. Tata, a Parsi millionaire of Bombay and his sons Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratan Tata. Its objects are the promotion of advanced studies and original research in branches of pure and applied science which are directly applicable to the improvement of Indian Art and Industry.

The Government of Mysore gave the site of 370 acres and an initial grant of five lakhs. They pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 without any limit of time.

The laboratories, professors' quarters, the hostel for students and the central pile of buildings dominated by a tower containing

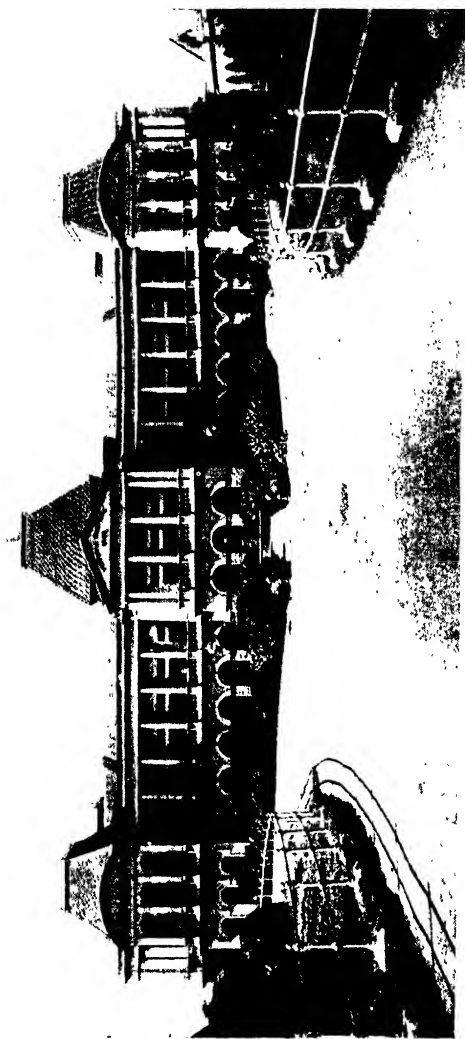


BAND STAND, LAL-BAGH, BANGALORE.



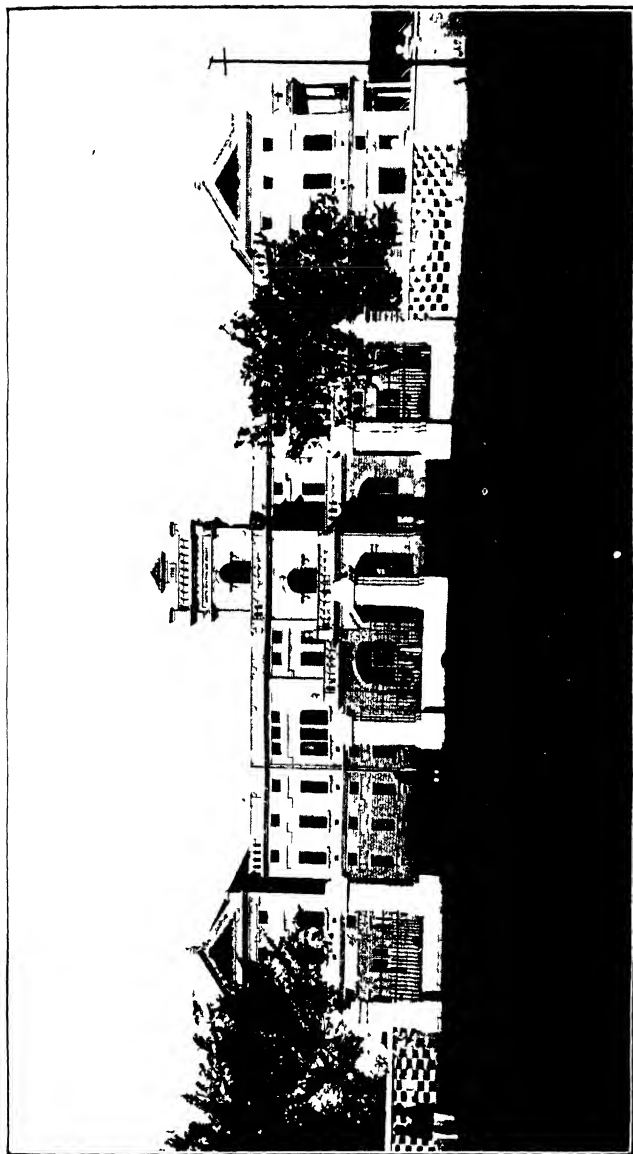
ALBERT VICTOR HALL, LAL-BAGH, BANGALORE.

must's Guide to Mysore.



VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Tourists' Guide to Mysore.



MINIO HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Twentieth Century to Mysore



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THE PALACE, BANGALORE.

Tourists' Guide to Mysore.

the library and offices of the Institute occupy a little more than half the site. Opposite the main entrance to the Library, stands the statue of the founder Mr. J. N. Tata, unveiled by His Highness the Maharaja in March 1922.

Maharaja's Palace, Bangalore City.—This fine building is situated to the west of the Cantonment Railway Station. The palace site, which originally belonged to the late Mr. Garrat, was purchased during Col. Sankey's time for the late Maharaja.

The main building is two-storeyed and is designed after a wing of Windsor Castle. There are separate apartments for the Zenana and these are connected with the rest of the Palace by a covered passage.

Mayo Memorial Hall, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.—This Hall was erected in memory of the late Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was assassinated in the Andaman Islands in 1872. It has cost Rs. 40,000, of which the public subscribed about Rs. 25,000 and the Civil and Military Station Municipality contributed Rs. 15,000. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made from the revenues of the Civil and Military Station, towards the expenses of furnishing it. The Hall which is 75 feet long and 40 feet wide, is usually available to the public for meetings of a public nature free of any charge.

Mills, Factories, Etc. :—

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills.

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

The Minerva Cotton Mill.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills.

The Mahalakshmi Woollen Mills.

The Government Sandal Oil Factory, Tumkur Road.

The Peninsular Tobacco Factory, Civil and Military Station.

The Government Central Industrial Workshop.

The Government Art Workshop.

The Government Soap Factory.

The Arts and Crafts Depot, South Parade Road.

The Mysore Arts and Wood Works near Lal-Bagh.

The Museum.—The Museum was established in 1865. At first the collections were housed in a portion of the Cantonment

Jail. The present building was opened to the public in 1877-78. It is open, free, throughout the week with the exception of Wednesdays and a few general holidays.

The principal exhibits on the ground floor are :—

Specimens of Archaeology including Epigraphy and Paleolithic and Neolithic exhibits ; specimens of Indian Jewellery ; Cloth, Muscial instruments, Metal ware ; Lac ware, Sandalwood carvings, Inlaid works, Ivory, Pottery and Potstone works, Agricultural and Economic products, Geological Exhibits and a good collection of Mysore Coins.

On the first floor are arranged the Zoological exhibits. The Library attached to the Museum contains reference books.

Mysore Lancers' Lines, Bangalore City.—These lines were built in the year 1902 on an open piece of ground, between Baidarahalli and the Hebbal Rifle Ranges.

The Mythic Society, Daly Memorial Hall, Cenotaph Road, Bangalore City.—This Society was founded in 1909, by the efforts of the late Rev. Father A. M. Tabard, to encourage the study of history, ethnology and religions in Southern India and also to stimulate research in these and allied subjects.

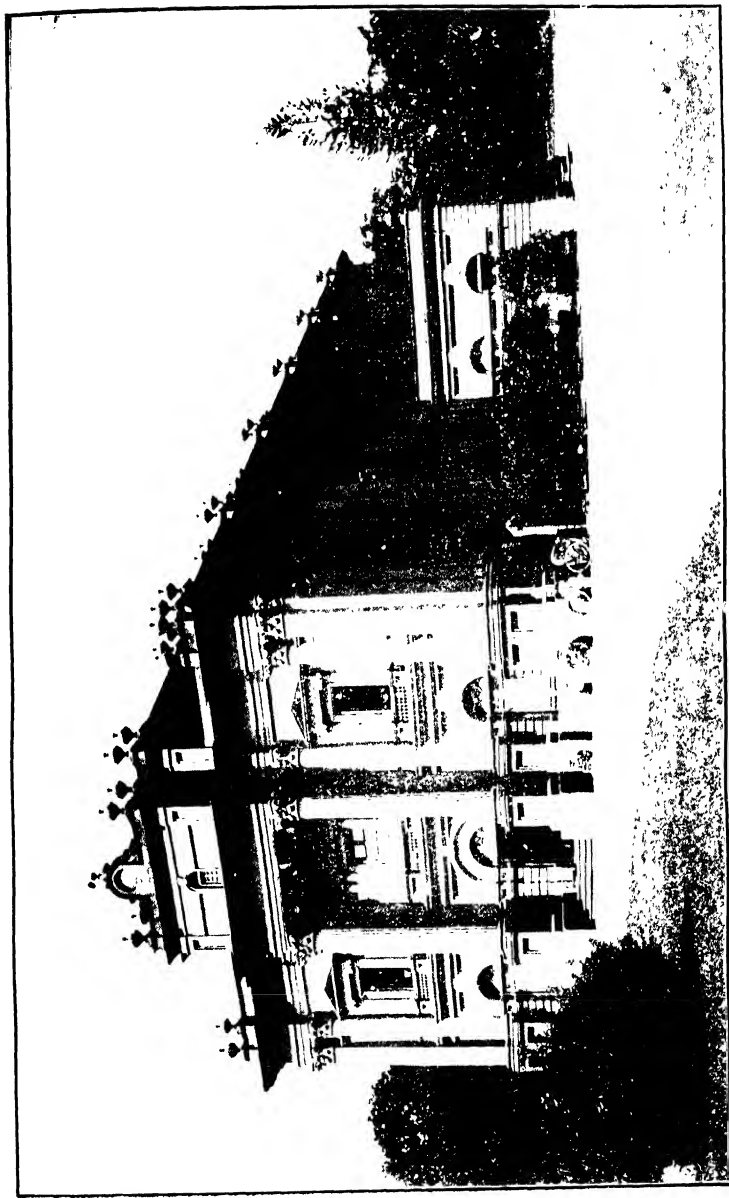
Meetings are held monthly, and occasionally, excursions are arranged to places of historic interest. The journal of the Society, published quarterly, contains papers read at meetings, notes on items of interest and other events of importance. The subscription for members is Rs. 5 per annum. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The Meteorological Observatory, Bangalore City.—The Meteorological Observatory near the Central College is in charge of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government. The Meteorological Department was formed in 1893. This Observatory is of the first class. The following are the self-recording instruments :—

(1) A self-recording Barograph, giving a continuous record of the atmospheric pressure night and day ;

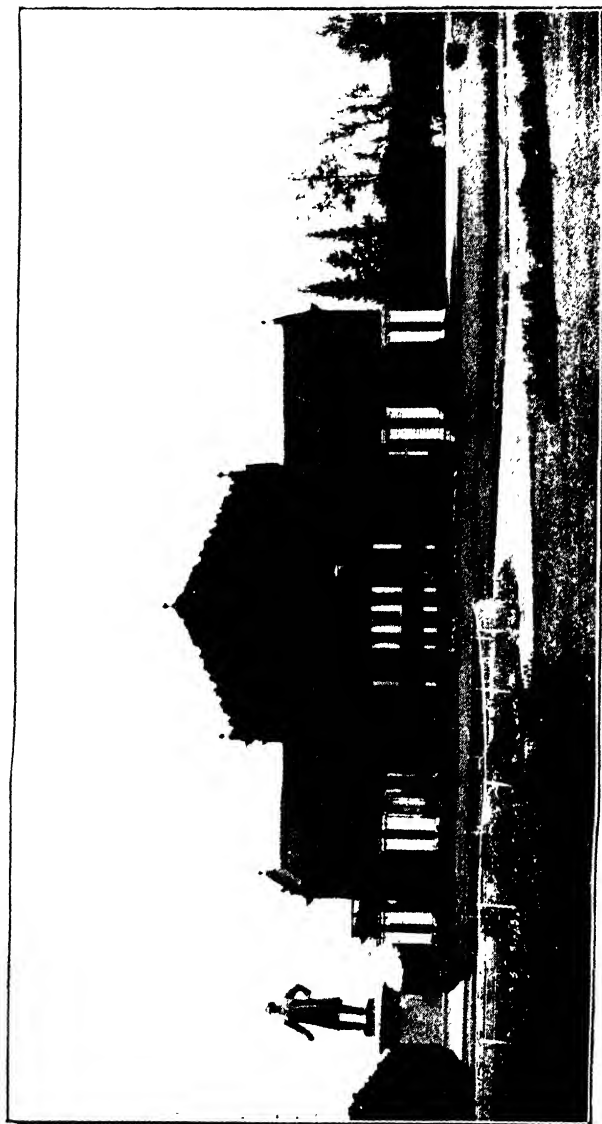
(2) A self-recording Thermograph giving a continuous record of the dry and wet temperature in shade ;

(3) An Anemograph mounted on a tower 50 feet above ground level for recording the velocity and direction of the wind ;



ourist's Guide to Mysore.

THE MUSEUM, BANGALORE.



SESHADRI MEMORIAL HALL, BANGALORE.

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(4) A sunshine-recorder, which automatically traces upon a chart the amount of bright sunshine each day;

(5) A Pluviograph, which records on a chart the exact time and the amount of rain falling during the 24 hours.

The Observatory is also provided with various other instruments for recording the temperature of the earth at different depths, the maximum heat of solar radiation, the minimum temperature at night, etc.

Public Health Institute, Bangalore City.—This Institute was established by the Government in November 1911, the old Chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute having been merged into it. The School of Hygiene, which forms part of the Health Institute, trains Sanitary Inspectors. All the Chemical, Bacteriological, Toxicological and Public Health work in the State is done here. Private analyses are also undertaken on payment of fees.

The Public Library and Seshadri Memorial Hall.—This imposing building is situated in Cubbon Park, in the Seshadri Road. It was built by public subscription aggregating over a lakh of rupees in honor of the late Rajyadthurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., the Dewan who ruled the State for 18 years from 1883 to 1901. On the south of the building is a bronze statue of the statesman by Colton which was unveiled by His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India on 20th November 1913. The Bangalore Public Library is accommodated here.

The Public Offices, Mysore Government, Bangalore City.—The Public Offices of the Mysore Government, popularly known as "Atara Kacheri," 18 offices, are situated at the upper end of the Cubbon Park. They consist of a two-storeyed building in the Grecian style, with verandahs all round; the length of the building is over 800 feet. The lower storey is entirely of stone. The Government Secretariat, the Chief Court and the Financial Department are accommodated here and over a thousand persons attend these offices daily.

A new pile of buildings known as "The New Public Offices" has recently been constructed on the Cenotaph Road to accommodate some offices which were held in rented buildings.

Public Offices (Civil and Military Station).—These are located in a handsome block of buildings by the side of the Mayo Hall, with entrances from the South Parade and Residency Roads. It is built in the Florentine style of architecture. The Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, the Offices of the Collector and District Magistrate, the Excise Superintendent and the Inspector of Schools, and the Police Stores and Lock-up are located on the ground floor and on the first floor are Courts of the District Magistrate, the Railway Magistrate, the Second Magistrate and the Honorary Magistrates and the Offices of the District Superintendent of Police and the Amildar. The building was opened for occupation in July 1904.

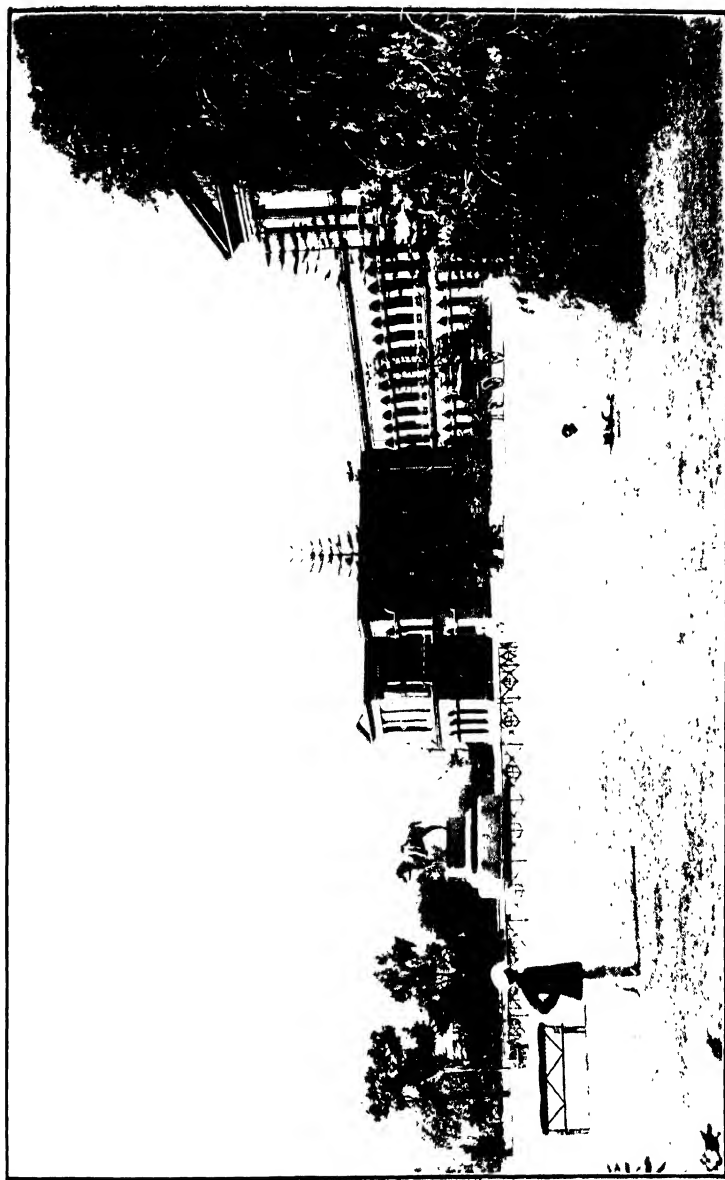
The Race Course, Bangalore City.—This is situated on the extreme west of the High Ground. The grand stand has attached to it private boxes for His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani, C.I. The track, nearly two miles round, is considered to be one of the best in India. The big Race Meeting is usually held in July.

Hebbal Rifle Butts.—The Hebbal Butts are situated at the junction of the Nandydroog and Bellary Roads. Annual meetings of the Southern India Rifle Association are held here, when a large camp is established on the open grounds adjoining and as many as 1,000 competitors coming from all parts of India take part. The ranges accommodate 50 targets. A permanent system of telephone wires has been put up for communication between the firing points and targets during the meetings.

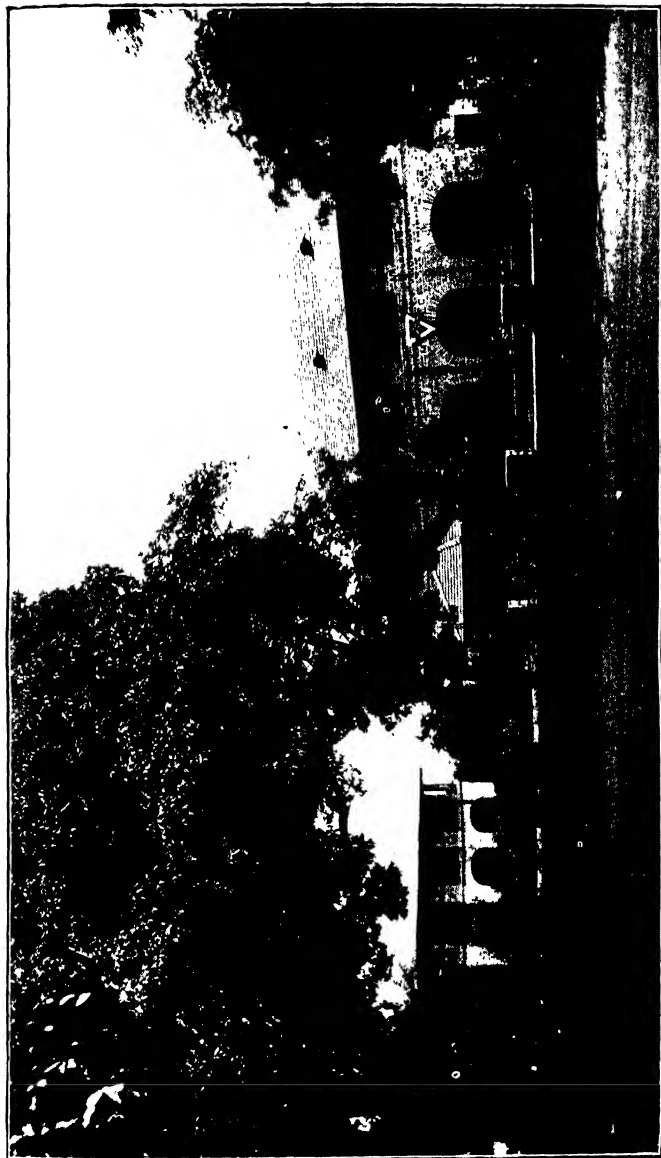
The Experimental Silk Farm, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.—The Silk Farm near Nagasandra, about two miles south-east of the Lal-Bagh, in Yedur Road, is now in charge of the Salvation Army. The Farm was made over to them in 1910 for training students, who come from all parts of India, in rearing silk worms and in reeling and weaving silk.

Ulsoor or Halsur.—A suburb of the Civil and Military Station, situated to the north-east of the Cantonment, close to the large tank of the same name.

It appears to have been founded by Kempe Gouda, under the following circumstances.



INDIAN OFFICES, BANGALORE.



Y. M. C. A., BANGALORE CITY.

The surrounding country was then covered with forest, into which he had wandered from Yelahanka in pursuit of game, and being much fatigued, he lay down under the shade of a tree. In his sleep, the God Someswara, formerly worshipped on that spot by Mandava Rishi, and which lay buried in the sand, appeared in a dream and revealing to him the existence of a hidden treasure, bade him erect a temple therewith, promising at the same time the divine favour. He accordingly secured the treasure and built the Someswara temple, employing, it is said, a sculptor from Belur, a descendant of the famous Jakana-chari, to ornament the walls with scenes from the marriage of Siva and Parvati. The Gopura is an imposing structure in the Dravidian style. There is another temple on a large scale dedicated to Subbaraya. The village is now a suburb of the Station and contains several wealthy residents of Tamil origin. A dispensary, a market and a combined Post and Telegraph Office are maintained for the convenience of the public.

Ulsoor Lake.--The Ulsoor Lake lies to the north-west of Ulsoor and is about 125 acres in extent. Its greatest depth is 11 feet 8 inches.

Licenses for fishing in this and other tanks in the Station can be obtained from the Municipality on payment of the prescribed fees.

MYSORE CITY.

Situation.—The capital of the State and residence of His Highness the Maharaja: situated in 12°18' north latitude and 76° east longitude, at the north-western base of the Chamundi Hill.

Area and Population.—The City covers an area of 9·5 sq. miles. The population numbers 83,951, of whom 43,783 are males and 40,168 females. The number of inhabited houses is 17,288.

The population of the City in 1921 was 71,306. It increased by over 17 per cent in the 10 years.

Altitude, Temperature and Rainfall.—The City has an altitude of 2,518 feet above the sea level. Its average maximum temperature is 86·2° and the minimum 65·9°. The average yearly rainfall is 31·43 inches.

Distances.—				Miles.
From Bombay (<i>via</i> Raichur and Guntakal)				778
From Calcutta, <i>via</i> Madras				1,337
From Poona <i>via</i> Belgaum, Harihar and Arsikere				744
From Delhi .. ..	..	..	..	1,874
From Madras .. ..	..	..	..	305
From Bangalore .. ..	..	..	..	87

The present town of Mysore cannot perhaps boast of much antiquity. The place seems to have been known by its present name from the remotest times. It corresponds with the Mahishmati of the Pandava Prince Sahadeva's expedition mentioned in the Mahabharata.

In the 3rd century B.C., the famous Maurya King Asoka sent a mission to Mahisha-Mandala (Mysore Country) to propagate the faith of Buddha.

Maisur-nad is mentioned in inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries.



(49) DALY MEMORIAL HALL.



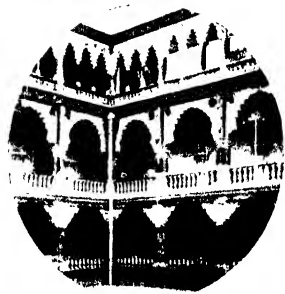
(56) THE PRINCESS'S MANSION.



(61) BULL ON CHAMUNDI HILL.



(57) AMBAVILAS.



(57) PALACE INTERIOR.



(63) MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.



(63) PALACE GATE.



(69) THE ZOO, MYSORE.



(72) JEWELL FILTERS, MYSORE.

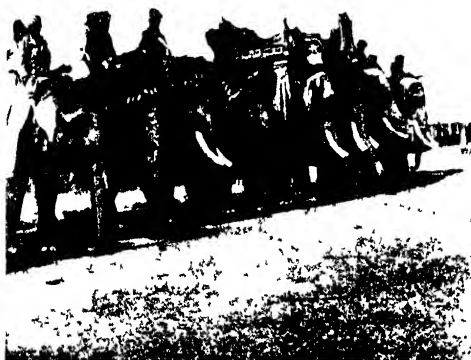


(101) VANI VILAS SAGAR.

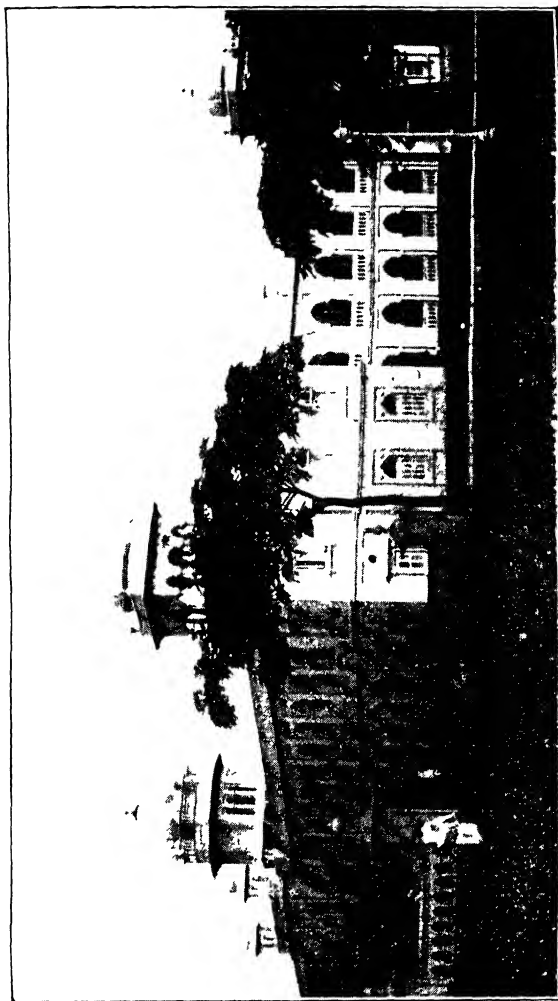


LANSDOWNE BAZAAR, MYSORE.

Traveller's Guide to Mysore.

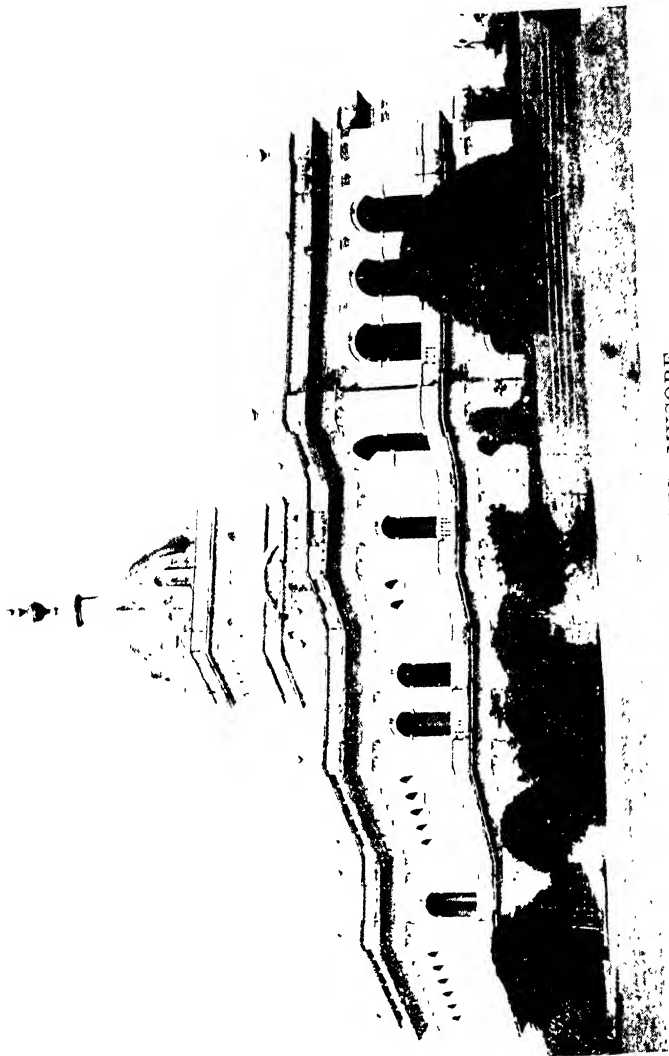


PALACE ELEPHANTS.



PALACE OFFICES, MYSORE.

Tourist's Guide to Mysore.



PUBLIC OFFICES, MYSORE.

Coming to recent times, we find that the Yadava Princes from Dwarka in Gujarat coming to Melkote to worship their family god, became the founders of the Mysore Royal House. They are said to have been so much attracted by the beauty of the country as to settle in the town of *Mahisur*.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the present site of the City was occupied by a village named Puragere.

The original fort is said to have been built in 1524. Though Mysore was the ancestral capital, it was superseded by Seringapatam, which was the seat of the court from 1660 till 1799. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, when His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was restored to the throne, Mysore was again made the capital. On the transfer of the court from Seringapatam, the town grew rapidly and in time drew to itself much of the population of the old capital, which decreased as Mysore increased in importance.

Tippu Sultan, during his reign, took care to obliterate all traces of the Hindu Raj and, in pursuance of this policy, caused the town and fort of Mysore, the ancient residence of the Rajas, to be razed to the ground. On the transfer of the court in 1799, the building of the palace and restoration of the fort were taken on hand.

It was during the thirteen years' reign of the Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, that the gradual transformation of Mysore into the handsome city it has now become, commenced.

The City is built in a valley formed by two ridges running north and south. There is also a slight ascent on the northern side. The streets outside the Fort are broad and regular and contain many substantial houses, some of them two or three storeys high. The extensions on all sides and the immense improvements introduced in every direction have so completely transformed the place that persons who knew it a quarter of a century ago would hardly recognise the modern city, with its magnificent wide roads and imposing buildings.

Conspicuous on high ground, in Gordon Park, are the Public Offices, surmounted by a dome, with the statue of Sir James Gordon in front. Close by are the Victoria Jubilee Institute and the pile of the Mysore University buildings. Farther west are the groups of the Law Courts.

In the older parts of the City, the changes have been equally striking. The most important, perhaps, has been the filling of the great drain known as Purnaiya's Nullah. Its place has been taken by a fine wide road, called Sayyaji Rao Road, named after the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Sri Narasimharaja Boulevard on the way to the Chamundi Hill and the Nishat Bagh close to the Harding Circle are similar improvements.

The race course with the polo ground which it encircles is another spot of great attraction in Mysore City. With lakes on either side, beautiful buildings in the distance on one side, and lovely gardens and thickwood in front, and the stately Chamundi Hill beyond, the situation of the race course is picturesque in the extreme.

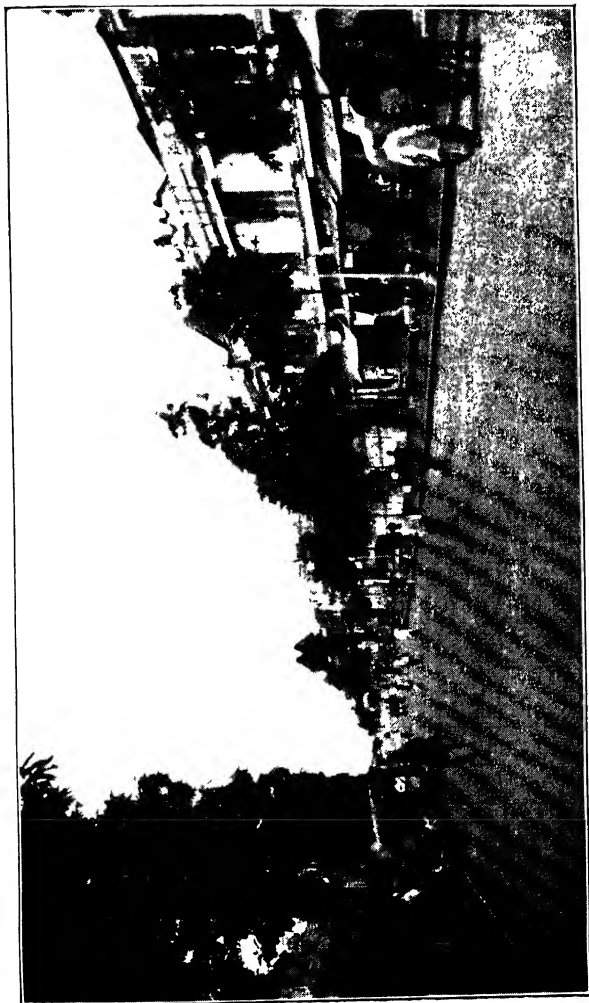
The first public building that the visitor meets after leaving the Railway Station is the Krishnarajendra Hospital to the right. Almost opposite this hospital is located the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, which is dedicated to the memory of the late Maharaja and the foundation stone of which was laid by His Majesty the King-Emperor, during his visit to Mysore in 1906 as Prince of Wales.

Both these buildings are situated along the Sayyaji Rao Road. Proceeding southwards by this road, the visitor passes the Devaraja Market and the Dufferin Clock Tower; turning eastwards near the Floral Fountain and going parallel to the north wall of the Fort, he enters the Statue Square, the City's civic centre. Here are situated the Town Hall, the English Club the Freemason's Hall and the Co-operative Stores. Inside the Fort on his right he sees His Highness the Maharaja's Palace; continuing his itineration eastwards, he passes the Electric Transformer House and then enters the Harding Circle, where six main roads converge. One of these going north takes him to Government House.

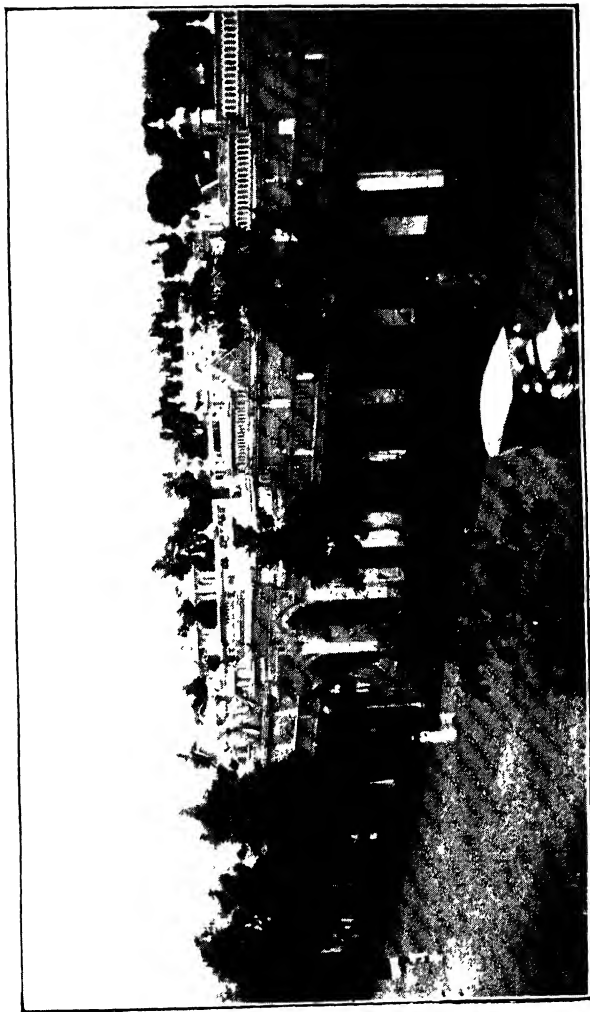
This building is reserved for the residence of distinguished guests of His Highness. The front portion of the building, which possesses a large and handsome portico, was erected in 1805 under Major Wilks, and is of the Doric order of architecture. The rear portion was added a few years later by Sir John Malcolm, and comprises one of the largest rooms without pillars in Southern India. It was designed by De Haviland.



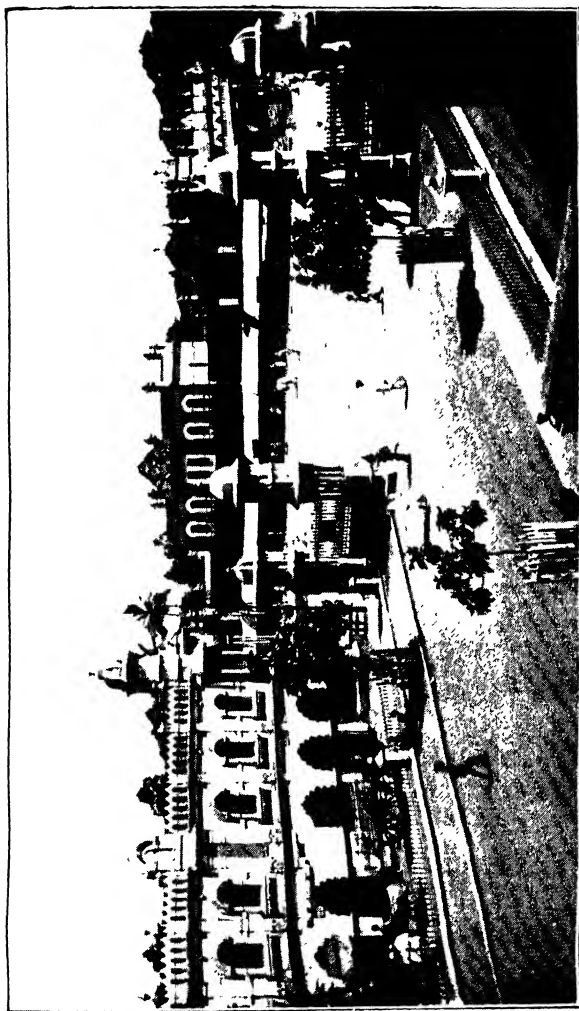
VIEW OF PALACE, MYSORE, FROM DODDAKERE.



SAYYAJI RAO ROAD, MYSORE.



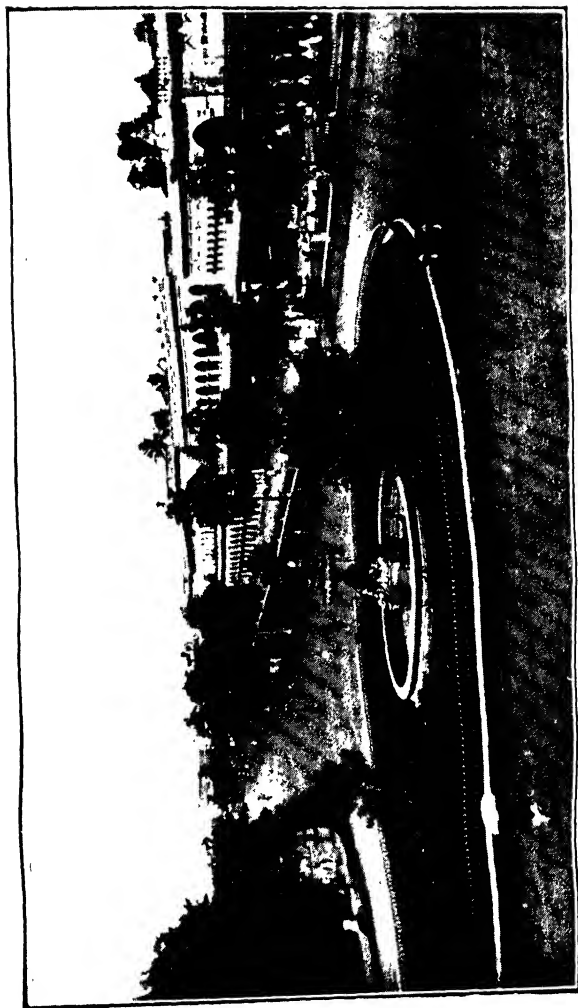
DEVARAJ MARKET, MYSORE.



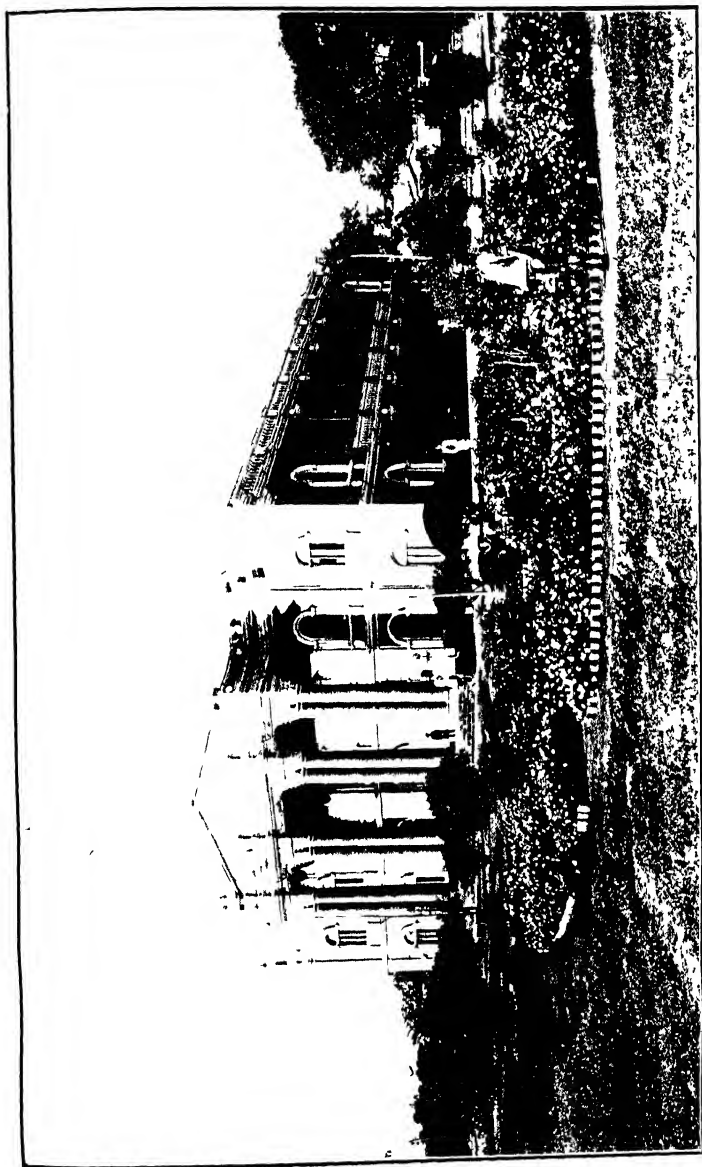
MARKET SQUARE, MYSORE.

Travellers' Guide to Mysore

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FLORAL FOUNTAIN, LANSDOWNE BAZAAR.



Town Hall, Mysore

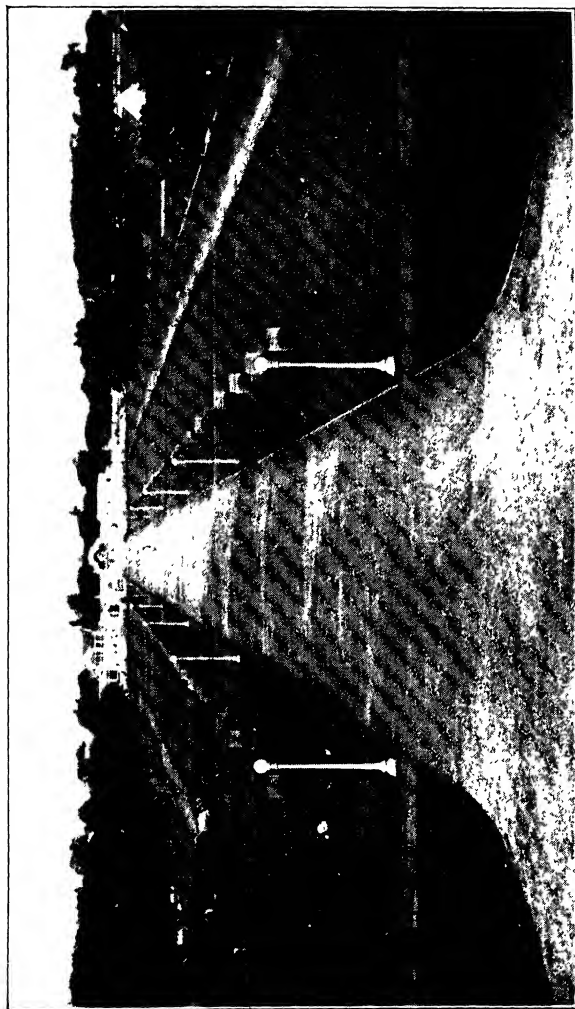
TOWN HALL, MYSORE.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MYSORE.

Tourists' Guide to Mysore.

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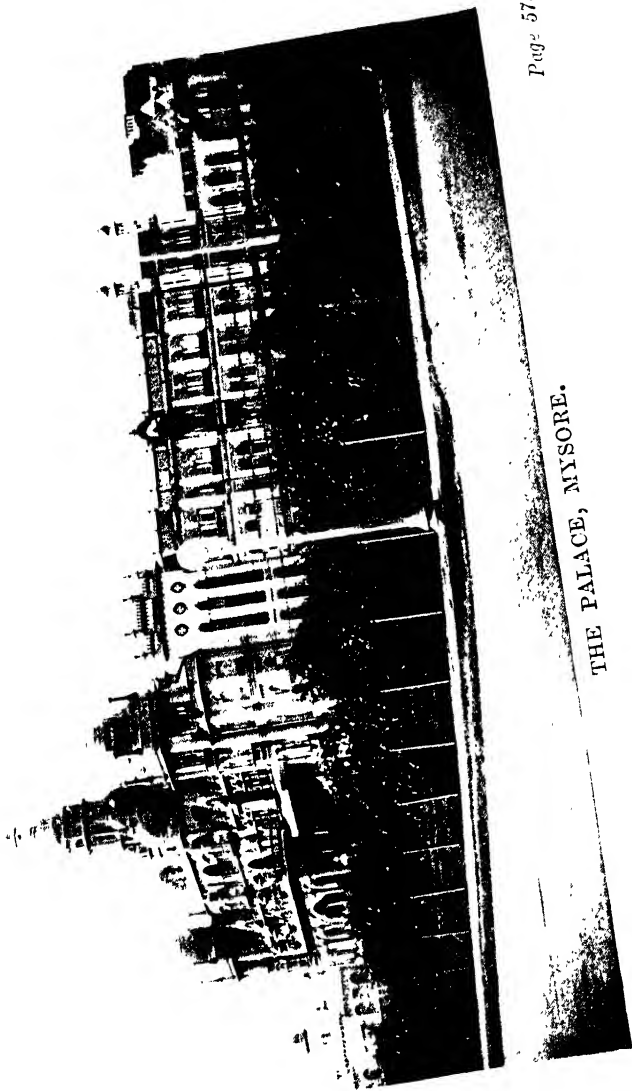
KAMANI DARVAZA, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MYSORE.

Tourist's Guide to Mysore.



NISHAT BAGH, MYSORE.

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THE PALACE, MYSORE.

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Wellington Lodge.—Is situated opposite the west gate of Government House. There is a tablet in it bearing the following inscription.

“This house was occupied by Col. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, when in political charge of Mysore, 1799-1801”

The Fort Palace.—This structure measures 245 feet by 156 feet and is 145 feet high from the ground level to the topmost point of the finial on the main dome. From the front porch there is a passage 15 feet wide, flanked on both sides by a Sajje or Piazza, and leading at its western end through the corridors to the Marriage Pavilion on the south and to the residential apartments on the north. The passage opens into an inner courtyard or quadrangle. At each end of the sajje, there is a staircase leading to the first and second floors. The open courtyard, the corridors running all round its sides, and the Marriage Pavilion take up most of the ground floor. The southern block consists of the Ambavilas (ground and first floors). On the ground floor of the north block are the armoury, the library, the annexe with the electric lift room, and the servants' staircase. The drawing and the music rooms are on the first floor in front, while the second floor is occupied by bedrooms. On the first floor in front, immediately over the Sajje, is the Durbar Hall which measures 155 feet, by 12 feet, while study rooms are formed on the second floor. The third, fourth and fifth, formed only on the centre block, do not contain any principal apartments, but form the supports for the main cupola.

The general appearance and the outline are Indo-Saracenic, but the details of decoration of panels, friezes, niches, etc., are distinctly Hoysala. The central dome is the dominating feature, while the rest are all subordinate to it. The mode in which the principal face is broken up and varied by cupolas, minarets, balconies, verandahs and porches, so as to secure light and shade, is marvellous in effect. The porch in front, with high pillars, and the richly carved stone cantilever verandhas, are a feature in themselves. From the basement to the base of the main dome, the surface is adorned with rich sculptures of the very best class of Indian art. Horizontal mouldings,

vertical off-sets breaking up the surface into many projections, recesses, niches and panels relieved with superabundance of deep, sharp and fine carvings of scrolls, foliage, birds, animals and statuettes of very chaste and elegant design, are the chief characteristics of this Hoysala style with the lofty grandeur and magnificent proportions of Saracenic art that gives to the structure a very pleasing appearance and produces striking effects of light and shade.

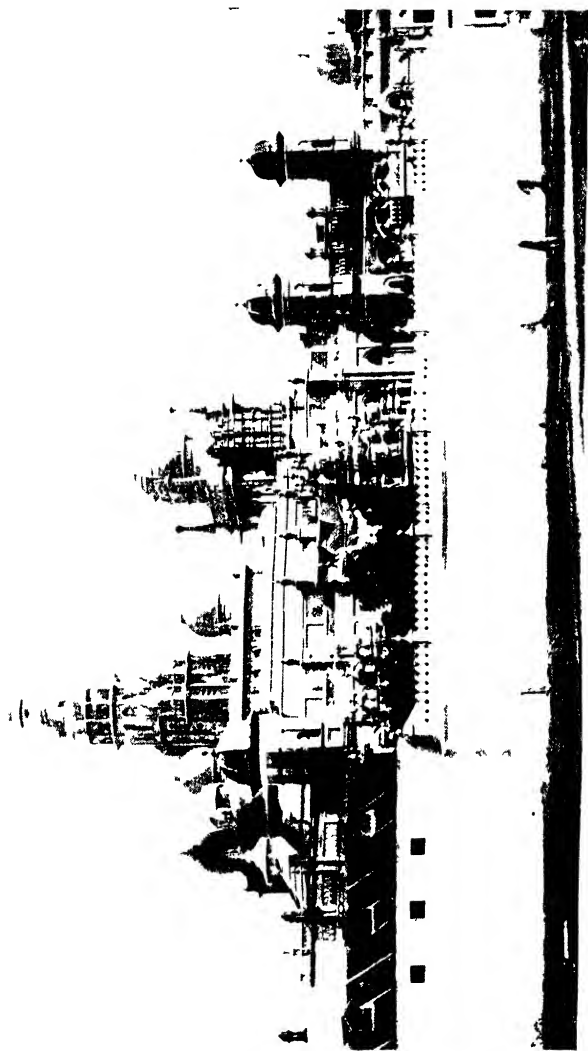
The carvings in stone, wood and ivory, stone-inlaying, stucco work and paintings are rich in patterns and varied in design. The stone carver has shown his patient labour in elaborating the details of his fancy; the wood carver, the facility with which he could turn his chisel to work out beautiful carvings in wood; the decorator and painter, how far his brush can excel other decorations.

Many varieties of granite, porphyry, gneiss and trap have been used in the various parts of the structure. The porphyries have variegated spots of appropriate tints, which lend a cool and charming effect to their polished surface. The trap and the pot-stone have been largely used in the sculptures and the enrichment of panels, recesses, etc. The former is of greenish blue colour and the latter light grey. The colour combination, as a whole, with the highly artistic and very elaborately wrought work, adds to the marvellous grandeur of the edifice.

The Mysore Throne.—This is the most important of the Mysore Royal Paraphernalia. The original structure was of fig wood overlaid with ivory. This ivory is now overlaid with gold, with carved Hindu Mythological Figures, the *Simha* (lion) being predominant, while the *Hamsa* (swan) surmounts the structure.

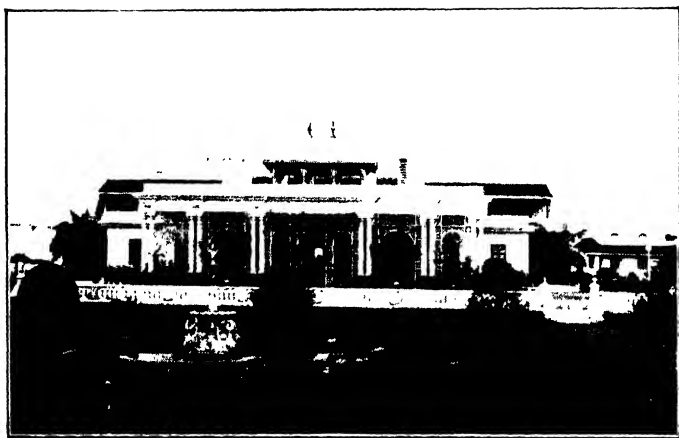
This throne, as it is stated in the Palace History, was discovered buried at Penukonda, by the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire, Bukka and Harihara, to whom its locality was revealed by the sage Vidyaranya, and it was handed down from dynasty to dynasty until it came to the possession of Raja Wodeyar. It is also said that it was once the throne of the Pandavas of Hastinapura and that Kampula Raja brought it thence and buried it at Penukonda.

As the Crown in Travancore, so the Throne is the Royal Emblem in Mysore. It is on this account that the Mysore



THE PALACE MYSORE.

Tourist's Guide to Mysore.



LOKARANJAN MAHAL, MYSORE.

Rulers have the appellation of *Simhasanadhipatis*, or rulers enthroned.

His Highness the Maharaja sits on this Throne every year during the ten days of the Dasara. Another seat, known as the Bhadrāsana, is used for minor ceremonies on other occasions.

Jaganmohan Palace and Chitrasala.—This old Palace is now used as a museum and Picture Gallery and contains many historical and other exhibits of the greatest interest, especially noticeable on the wall paintings in the second storey. Attached, is a gallery of pictures by modern Indian painters collected by His Highness the Maharaja. The fine pavilion in front was constructed in 1900 for the marriage of His Highness. It is now used for a number of purposes, including the meetings of the Legislative bodies and the University Convocations. A small charge is made for admission to the museum and picture gallery.

Locaranjan Mahal.—The Summer Palace. It was here that the late Maharaja and later on, the present sovereign, received their education. The Palace is surrounded with beautiful grounds which include in their scope racquet courts and a swimming bath and are of the finest lawns in India.

The Palace Motor Garage.—Is situated on the Mirza Road, and possesses a great variety of cars as well as a well-equipped and up-to-date workshop.

The Elephant Stables.—Are situated behind the Royal Orchards adjoining the 'Doddakere' Lake. The State Elephant as well as the other Palace elephants are kept here.

The Race Course.—This and the Polo-ground, which it encircles, are situated near the base of the Chamundi Hill. The Grand Stand commands a fine view of the course. The 'Mysore Season,' with its three or four days racing, attracts many tourists during the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja. Gymkhana races and Polo Tournaments are held in connection with the Dasara Festivities.

Near the Grand-stand is the Ursu Club and Gymkhana with a number of tennis courts.

The Government Silk Filature.—South of the Exhibition buildings is a mulberry farm for feeding the silkworms kept in one of the rooms for experimental purposes. In a shed

outside the Exhibition Rooms is the filature with twelve basins for reeling silk in charge of an expert.

Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.—This is a locally promoted company for spinning cotton, which is imported from Davangere, Ranibennur and Bellary. There is also a hosiery plant.

The Palace Stables.—These are situated adjacent to the Zoo and the Summer Palace. His Highness the Maharaja's riding, polo and race horses as well as the State horse, are kept here.

A large collection of conveyances of different periods, palanquins, saddlery and harness may be also seen.

The Curzon Park.—This was laid out in 1902 by Mr. Cameron, the then Superintendent of the Government Gardens, and commemorates the visit of the late Lord Curzon.

The park covers a large area extending along the northern and western sides of the Fort and is tastefully laid out with shrubberies, flower beds, and shady nooks. Within the precincts of the park and opposite the northern gate of the fort is the Statue Square in the centre of which, a marble Statue of His late Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar is set up.

The Lansdowne Bazaars form the western boundary of the Curzon Park. These picturesque two-storeyed buildings were built by the Municipality to commemorate the visit of Lord Lansdowne to the State. They are let out to retail shopkeepers.

Chamundi Hill.—A rocky hill two miles south-east of the fort of Mysore, rising to a height of 3,489 feet above the level of the sea. Owing to its isolated position and precipitous sides, it renders the position of the City of Mysore conspicuous from afar. The oldest temple on the hill is that of Mahabaleswara, which was endowed by the Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana in 1128, A.D., and in 1620 A.D., by the descendant of the Vijayanagar Kings, ruling at Chandragiri.

The hill takes its name from the Goddess Kali or Chamundi, the consort of Siva, who is worshipped in a temple on the summit. Human sacrifices were common here in old times, but were rigorously put a stop to under the administration of Haidar Ali. Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III repaired this shrine in 1827 and furnished it with a tower which is a conspicuous landmark from almost all directions. In 1843, he presented it with the



VIEW OF DODDAKERE AND CHAMUNDI HILL.



THE BULL, CHAMUNDI HILL.

Tourists' Guide to My ore.

Simhavahana and other cars used in processions. A flight of stone steps leads to the top of the hill, and two-thirds of the way up, cut out of the solid rock, is a colossal figure of *Nandi*; the Holy Bull. The height of the figure is not less than 16 feet; the animal is represented in a recumbent posture with trappings and chains of bells round the neck. Although the carving is in no way extraordinary, yet the gigantic size, the correct proportions of the figure, and the labour that must have been expended on it, render it inferior to no work of art of the kind in South India. Dodda Deva Raja, who ascended the throne in 1659 and of whose character religion was the chief feature, was the author of this remarkable monument of devout zeal.

There is a bungalow at the top which is used by His Highness the Maharaja and suite on occasions of their visits to the temple.

A fine road branching off southwards from the Narasimharaja Boulevard, leads up to the top of the hill. Motors can go up by this road to the temple on the top in about 20 minutes. Half way up is 'Douglas Rice's Circle' wherefrom the best view of the City below can be had. This is particularly interesting in the evenings after sunset when the innumerable electric lights of the City are switched on. From this circle a branch road goes to the Big Bull.

The big temple on the top is the holy shrine of *Chamundeswari* the Tutelar Goddess of the Mysore Royal Family. She destroyed the buffalo-headed monster, *Mahishasura*, and is otherwise called '*Mahishasura-Mardini*'. The idol of the Goddess in the temple is represented as seated on a lion, with twenty hands, in the act of killing the monster.

The temple is well endowed and is under the supervision of the Palace Muzrai Department.

A car festival takes place on the hill every October and is largely attended.

The hill is covered with a scrub jungle, which on the farthest side shelters a few wild animals. The Forest Department have recently planted trees wherever possible. On the south-eastern spur of the hill along the new motor road is *Lalitadri*. At a slight elevation, a clearing has been made and trees planted.

A pretty little cottage has been built and a revolving platform put up, from which a good view of the surrounding country can be had. The place is ideal for picnics.

The Fort.—The original fort is said to have been constructed in 1524. After Haidar Ali's death, his son Tippu Sultan attempted to obliterate all traces of the Hindu Raj and with this view, he caused the town and fort of Mysore, the ancient residence of the Rajas, to be razed to the ground. The stones of the old fort he employed in building another fortress which he styled Nazarbad on a slight eminence about a mile to the east, the traces of which are still to be seen. The restoration of the present fort was commenced when the court was shifted from Seringapatam after Tippu's death. And for this purpose some of the stones which were removed by Tippu were brought back again.

The fort was the original nucleus of the City. It is quadrangular, three of the sides being 450 yards in length and the remaining southern side somewhat longer.

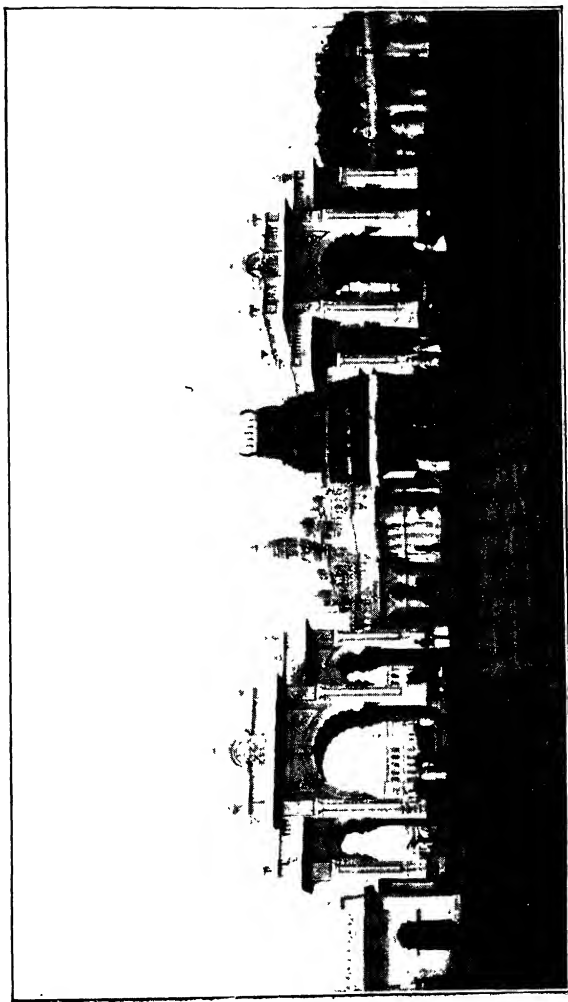
The palace in the interior was crowded round with private houses, most of them of a very poor character.

All this has been now changed. When the present palace was completed, the surrounding houses were all gradually acquired and demolished, leaving the grounds all round free. They have now been converted into lawns interspersed with flower beds and shrubberies. Recently two new gates have been completed one to the south and another to the north of the fort.

The old ditch round the fort has been filled up and gardens laid out on the site.

The University of Mysore.—The University of Mysore was the first University to be founded in the Native States of India. A Bill to establish and incorporate a University was introduced into the Mysore Legislative Council in June 1916, which passed it on July 17th. The first meeting of the Council was held on the 12th August 1916 and the first Senate Meeting on the 12th October following.

The Vice-Chancellor is a full time officer and has control over the executive. The Colleges are adequately represented both in the Council and in the Senate, of which latter body every Professor designated as a University Professor is a member.



NORTH FORT GATE, MYSORE.



MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.

This University has some features which distinguish it from the older Indian Universities. They are the reduction of the amount of English taught and its practical character, the increased emphasis laid on the vernaculars, and the special attention paid to the optional languages of Sanskrit and Persian. For those who specialise in science, there is a B.Sc. course in addition to the B.A. Science Course.

The institution of the system of University Extension Lectures and of a publication Bureau is evidence that the University is conscious that its activities should not be confined to the four walls of its Colleges, but should extend its benefits to those who are not members of the University.

The University is State-supported except for the income derived from fees and from the endowments for the award of prizes and scholarships.

The Maharaja's College.—This institution was founded in 1833 by His Highness Maharaja Mummadi Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur as a free High School. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the school was taken over by the Government and called the Raja's School. It was raised to a High School in 1875. In July 1884, all classes below the Upper Fourth were abolished and the school was affiliated to the Madras University, first as a Second Grade College in 1870 and afterwards as a First Grade College in 1894. When the Mysore University was founded in 1916, the college was incorporated into it as a constituent institution.

A Students' Hostel is attached to the College with nearly 150 boarders on its rolls.

The optional subjects taught in the College are History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit and Persian. Besides these, there is a Commerce Course leading to the B.Com. degree, and there are courses also for the M.A. degree in English, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy and Sanskrit.

The Maharani's College.—This was started in 1881, as a school for caste girls and was recognised as a High School in 1895. In 1900, its name was changed from 'The Maharani's Caste Girls' School' to 'The Maharani's College.' The institution is now open to children of all respectable caste Hindus

as well as Eurasians, Indian Christians, Muhammadans and Jews. It became a constituent College of the Mysore University in 1916. In 1919, the College was separated from the school and placed under the control of the University.

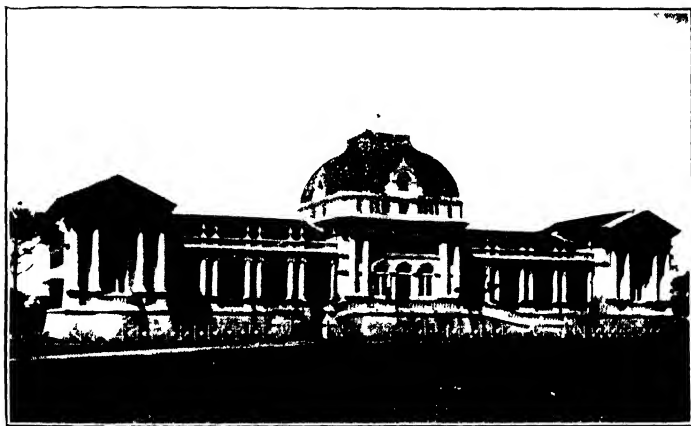
The optional subjects taught are History, Economics and Political Science.

The High School classes, though held in the same building, are not under the control of the University. A separate Head Mistress looks after them.

The Mysore University Library.—This contains over 12,000 volumes including standard works on Philosophy and Religion, Economics and Political Science, Literature and History, British Parliamentary Publications and Official Reports. In February 1923, it was included in the list of Depository Libraries of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and several valuable publications issued by the Endowment have been received in the Library and made accessible to all applicants. It receives nearly 60 periodical publications and contains complete sets of important journals.

The Oriental Library.—Was established in 1891, with a view to collect and preserve old Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts and to publish such of them as would throw light on the History, Religion and Philosophy of India as a whole and of Mysore in particular. During the thirty-six years of its existence, more than 10,000 manuscripts and 11,000 printed books in both Sanskrit and Kannada literature and English works bearing on the latter have been collected. Nearly 20,000 copies of the Library publications have so far been presented to famous Universities, Libraries and distinguished Oriental scholars, both in India and elsewhere, for critical study and research. The library is now a part of the Mysore University, under the control of a Curator who is also the Director of Archæological Researches in the State.

The Public Library.—Was founded in July 1914, with the object of providing a free reading room and a library for the general public. It was formally opened in October 1915. It was under Government management till January 1921, when it was converted into a Grant-in-aid Institution.



ORIENTAL LIBRARY, MYSORE.



THE CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

The Library has more than 8,000 volumes, and 30 foreign and nearly 60 Indian periodicals and newspapers are subscribed for.

The income of the library consists of a grant of Rs. 3,500 from Government, supplemented by donations and subscriptions from the public to nearly the same extent.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute.—The foundation-stone of this Institute was laid by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in 1906.

A small industrial school was started by the Mysore Government in 1892. From these few original classes and with the addition of many new arts and industries, the above Institute was formed and installed in the present building in 1913.

The aims of the Institute are to train and fit young men for their life work, to foster and improve the indigenous industries, to improve local craftsmanship, to demonstrate and introduce more efficient means of labour, or new industries, to train the necessary skilled labour required by the State, to prepare or repair machinery for local use and to provide new designs for local craftsmen.

The students also receive general education up to the English Fifth Standard, comprising reading, writing and arithmetic in Kannada, Hindustani and English with a little commercial geography, accounting and estimating.

Diplomas are granted to students who have passed successfully through the whole course of study in any subject.

Orders are received from Government departments and the public and are executed in strict accordance with the educational aims of the Institute, which are considered to be of primary importance.

The Central Institute for Defectives.—This institution was founded in 1901 as a private institution. The school portion has since been taken over by Government while the hostel is under the control of a local Committee. The deaf pupils are, in addition to being trained in speech, taught rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting, reading books specially prepared for them, Braille composing, music and basketwork. The Institute came under Government control in the year 1928.

The Ursu Boarding School.—This institution, which is under the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, provides the children of the Ursus or caste men of H. H. the Maharaja, boarding and lodging and education up to the Middle School standard. A number of high school and college students of this community are also boarders here.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital.—This hospital, which was originally known as the General Hospital, was started in 1876 and its name changed to Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital in April 1918, when a new building was constructed at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees. The main building is two-storeyed, terraced and fitted with up-to-date sanitary fittings. It has accommodation for 150 in-patients.

The Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children.—This is a Government Institution called after Her Highness the Maharani, C.I.

The Princess Krishnammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium.—This institution is dedicated to the memory of Princess Sri Krishnammanni who fell a victim to tuberculosis. The foundation stone was laid by Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., on the 6th April 1918, and the institution was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 18th November 1921. The initial cost of the institution is Rs. 1,20,000, of which Rs. 75,000 was paid from the estate of the Princess.

The Epidemic Diseases Hospital.—This is a hospital for patients suffering from epidemic diseases situated west of the Idiga maidan.

The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital.—This building was built in 1906 in memory of the late Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of the Rev. W. W. Holdsworth of the Wesleyan Mission. The site for the same was a free gift to the Mission by the Mysore Government. Nearly Rs. 40,000 were contributed by the mother and other relations of Mrs. Holdsworth towards the cost of the building, which cost more than a lakh of rupees.

The Hospital was formally opened by His Highness the Maharaja in August 1906 and on this occasion, Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., gave Rs. 11,000 for the institution. The hospital is intended for the women and children of all



SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

classes. There is accommodation for 70 in-patients. A large number of out-patients are also treated daily.

The Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens.—These gardens were opened in 1892 and have recently been re-arranged, new walks laid out, artificial lakes formed and a band stand put up. The gardens at present are second to none in India. The collection of animals is large and varied and includes lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, polar bears, black and brown bears, giraffes, llamas, hyænas, alpacas, white fallow deer, tapir, antelopes, barking deer, porcupine, ostriches, zebras, and a large tribe of monkeys and birds.

The Sandal-Wood Oil Factory.—Prior to the war of 1914-18, the sandalwood oil industry was entirely in the hands of the Germans and it has now been permanently established in India. Distillation work in the Mysore Factory was commenced in August 1917. The factory has a number of stills, pumps for raising water obtained from the Kukkerhalli Reservoir to be used in the condensers, and boilers for steam required for distillation. There is also an effective fire protection installation. A laboratory is attached to the factory for testing the oil manufactured. The quantity of sandalwood dealt with ranges between 600 to 1,600 tons per annum and the average gross annual receipts are about Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Church of England.—Mysore is attached to the diocese of Madras and is the head-quarters of an assisted Chaplain. The Church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

The Roman Catholic Mission.—Is the oldest Mission in the Mysore State and the City has a church dedicated to St. Joseph. The local parish maintains two schools, in one of which boys are prepared for the Madras Lower Secondary Examination.

The convent of the Good Shepherd is under the supervision of the nuns of that order.

There is a boarding house for European and Eurasian children attached to the convent and an orphanage for both European and Indian children, having nearly 150 inmates.

The Wesleyan Mission.—Commenced its work in the Mysore Province in 1822. The Mission employs a number

of European Missionaries and Indian Ministers, with both European and Indian evangelists. The Mission, in addition to the evangelistic work, conducts two Collegiate High Schools and many Middle and Primary Schools throughout the State.

An up-to-date printing establishment is maintained in Mysore. The Press is worked by electric power and is one of the best in India. All kinds of English and Kannada printing, book-binding, photo-engraving and type-casting are carried on here. Mr. T. Gould is the Manager of the Press.

The Mission publishes a Kannada weekly newspaper called the "Vrittanta Patrika," which has a large circulation.

The Mission also maintains the hospital known as The Mary Calvert Holdsworth Memorial Hospital described elsewhere. The Rev. G. W. Sawday is the Superintendent of the Mission.

The English Club.—Is in Curzon Park. Membership is open to European gentlemen. The entrance fee for residents is Rs. 25 and for temporary members Rs. 10. The subscription for resident members is Rs. 5 per month; for non-resident members Rs. 12 per annum.

The Cosmopolitan Club, Mysore.—Registered 1st May 1917.

Object.—To diffuse useful knowledge through the medium of a Reading Room and Library and to provide lawn tennis, billiards and other games for the physical well-being of its members.

The Mysore Literary Union, Mysore—Registered, 16th January 1905.

Object.—To provide a Reading Room and a Library for the town and to arrange for lectures, etc.

The Young Mens' Association, Mysore.—Registered, 6th February 1918.

Object.—(a) To foster the physical, social, moral and intellectual improvement of young men in the Mysore Province.

(b) To advise mofussal students in finding proper accommodation, to afford them counsel, friendly help, and social introductions and, if their parents so desire, to extend a friendly supervision over them and generally to stand in *loco parentis* to them.

(c) To administer such charities as are intended for the benefit of young men and as may be entrusted to the Association.

The Water-supply of the City.—Is obtained from the Cauvery River, through a channel, near Belagola, a village, seven miles from Mysore, on the Mysore-Kannambady Road. The water is pumped from here by electric power to a Reservoir near the Railway Station, where, after passing through a system of Jewel Filters, it is conveyed in pipes for distribution in the City.

IMPORTANT TOWNS AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE DISTRICTS.

The country is rich in antiquities and full of historical associations. Below are given particulars of some of the more important.

Arkalgud.—Headquarters of the Arkalgud Taluk and a Municipality. Population in 1921, is 4,458.

The town is 17 miles south of Hassan. In days gone by, the place is said to have been called *Arkāpuri* (City of the Sun) owing to Gautama Rishi having performed here a sacrifice to the Sun.

The town was founded about 1568 by the Aigur Chief Krishnappa Naik, who gave it its present name. In 1647, Kantirava Narasimharaja captured it but subsequently Sivappa Naik of Ikkeri re-took it. In 1694 it was again besieged, by Chikka Devaraja and finally annexed to Mysore.

Arsikere.—The town derives its name from a large tank, Arasaiya-kere constructed in the 11th century. It is the headquarters of the taluk and is 102 miles by railway from both Bangalore and Mysore. Population, 4,723.

About the nineties, the place had a bad reputation as the haunt of robbers who infested the high road. With the advent of the railway in 1889 and the location here of the taluk headquarters, it has developed into a rising and busy trade centre. It is also the railway junction for the Mysore chord line.

Baba Budan Mountains.—Birur is the Railway Station for this picturesque chain of mountains. The form of the chain is that of a horse-shoe with the opening towards the north-west. The character of the chain is of a stupendous

ridge 6,000 feet above the sea-level and in some parts only a few yards wide at the summit, rising at intervals into loftier peaks. The highest point is the symmetrical Mullianagiri 6,317 feet above the level of the sea. It is towards the south of the range and is the loftiest mountain between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. Next to this, north-eastwards, is Bababudangiri, or Vayu Parvata or Marut Saila 6,314 feet. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deviramman Gudda. Near the north-east angle is situated Kalhatgiri, 6,155 feet in height, north of which is Kalahatgiri Bungalow, a hot weather retreat. The Range is called in the Hindu Puranas 'Chandra Drona,' but derives its present name from a Muhammadan Saint. The legend goes that the latter was selected as his successor by a Hindu sage Dattatreya. The place is thus venerated by the adherents of both creeds. Baba Budan is stated to have reared coffee from seeds he obtained at Mecca and thus to have introduced that important staple into India.

The summit of the hills contains steep grassy slopes, well wooded in the ravines, through which flow perennial springs. The sides are densely clothed with forest, among which are numerous coffee plantations. The famous Jagger Valley, which is one stretch of forest as far as the eye can reach, is here.

Belur.—A town 24 miles from Hassan by road. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and a Municipality—Population 2,859.

In ancient times the place was known as Velapura. Its sanctity is due to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, erected and endowed by the Hoysala King, Vishnuvardhana, on the occasion of his exchanging the Jain faith for that of *Vishnu* in the beginning of the 12th century. The work of construction of this temple is attributed to the master-hand of the famous Jakanachari.

Belur Temple.—"This consists of a principal temple surrounded by four or five others and numerous subordinate buildings, enclosed in a court by a high wall, measuring 360 feet by 410 feet, and having two very fine gateways in its eastern front. The great temple consists of a very solid vimana, with an *antarala* or porch, and in front of this a porch of the usual

star-like form, measuring ninety feet across. The whole length of the temple from the east door to the back of the cell, is 115 feet, and the whole stands on a terrace about three feet high, and from ten feet to fifteen feet wide. The arrangements of the pillars have much of that pleasing subordination and variety of spacing which is found in those of the Jains, but we miss the octagonal dome, which gives such poetry and meaning to the arrangements they adopted. Instead of that, we have only an exaggerated compartment in the centre which fits nothing and though it does give dignity to the centre, it does it so clumsily as to be almost offensive in an architectural sense.

“It is not, however, either to its dimensions, or the disposition of its plan, that this temple owe its pre-eminence among others of its class, but to the marvellous elaboration and beauty of its details. The effect of these, it is true, has been in modern times considerably marred by the repeated coats of whitewash which the present low order of priests consider the most appropriate way of adding to the beauty of the most delicate sculptures. Notwithstanding this, however, their outline can always be traced, and where the whitewash has not been applied, or has been worn of, their beauty comes out with wonderful sharpness.

“The richness and variety of pattern displayed in the windows of the porch are astonishing. These are twenty-eight in number and all are different. Some are pierced with merely conventional patterns, generally star-shaped, and with figures and mythological subjects—for instance, the Varaha Avatar, and other scenes connected with the worship of Vishnu, to whom the temples is dedicated. The pierced slabs themselves, however, are hardly so remarkable as the richly carved base on which they rest and the deep cornice which overshadows and protects them. The amount of labour, indeed which each face of this porch displays is such as, I believe, never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in any building in the world; and though the design is not of the highest order of art, it is elegant and appropriate, and never offends against good taste. (The names of some of the sculptors are Balligrame Dasoja, his son Chikka Hampa, Malliyanna, Machari, Mayana, Yallana's son Masada and Katoja's son Nagoja.)

“The sculptures at the base of the vimana which have not been whitewashed are as elaborate as those of the porch, in some places more so; and the mode in which the undersides of the cornices have been elaborated and adorned is such as is only found in temples of this class. The upper part of the tower is anomalous. It may be that it has been whitewashed and repaired till it has assumed its present discordant appearance, which renders it certainly a blot on the whole design. My own impression rather is, that, like many another of its class it was left unfinished, and the upper part added at subsequent periods. Its original form most probably was that of the little pavilions that adorn its portals, which have all the peculiar features of the style—the flat band on each face, the three star-like projections between, and the peculiar crowning ornament of the style. The plan of the great tower, and the presence of the pavilions where they stand, seems to prove almost beyond doubt that this was the original design; but the design may have been altered as it progressed, or it may, as I suspect, have been changed afterwards.”

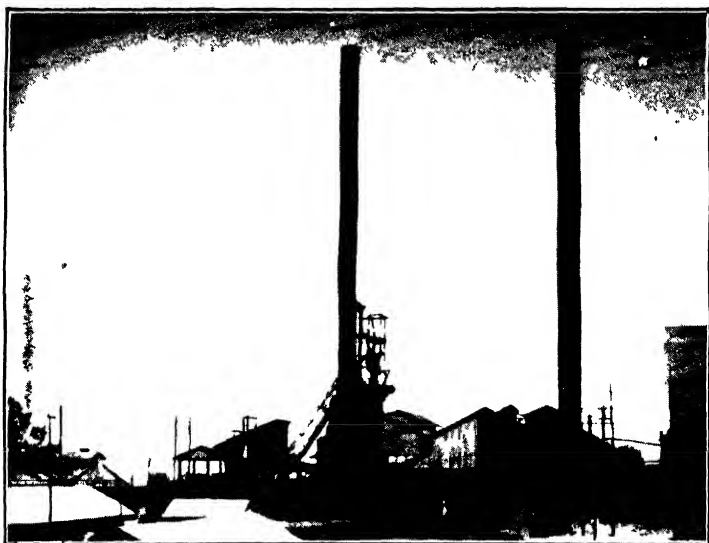
Bethamangala.—An old town on the right bank of the Palar. The road from Bowringpet to Mulbagal passes through it.

The town has recently become important on account of the water works opened in 1904 for supplying filtered water to the Gold Mines.

Bhadravati.—A town on the river Bhadra where the Charcoal Blast Furnace and Wood Distillation Plant of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works are situated.

[*Extracts from “the Iron and Coal Trades Review”*
April 13th, 1923.]

“Amongst other mineral riches revealed by the Mysore Geological Survey Department were important deposits of iron ore and good limestone flux. The State, also possessing large forest reserves, resolved, on the advice of Mr. C. P. Perin, who investigated the scheme, to erect a charcoal blast furnace combined with a wood-distillation plant. Messrs. Perin and Marshal of New York, were called in as Consulting Engineers for the construction work which was carried out by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, as agents.



BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

“Dr. Smeeth, head of the Mines and Geological Department of Mysore, was entrusted with the investigation and organization of the minerals supplied, which are State-owned. The plant was put into operation about the end of January, and has been working successfully since.

“The site selected was on the Bhadra River, on the Meter Gauge Railway at Bhadravati, 27 miles from Birur, which latter station is on the main Bombay-Bangalore line. The State forests lie some 10 to 25 miles from Bhadravati, and are reached by a 2 feet gauge tramway system built for this purpose.

“*Ore Supply.*—The ore supply at present is from a deposit 41 miles beyond Bhadravati, but the permanent source of supply is Kemmangundi, which lies 25 miles south of Bhadravati. This group comprises the principal deposits of ores in the State of Mysore at present known. The ore lies about 4,500 feet above sea level, and is estimated conservatively to be some 4,000,000 tons, which at 30,000 tons a year will last the furnace for 130 years. The average analysis of the ore is Fe. 60; SiO₂ 2.00; Al₂O₃ 4.00; Mn. 0.12; S. 0.042; P. 0.045 per cent.

“The ore used at present comes from Chattanhalli, on the tramway of the Manganese Mines of the United Steel Company, Limited, about 41 miles from the plant. It is a limonite and uncertain in quantity, but there is a moderate tonnage sufficient to last until the abovementioned large deposit is developed. The limonite average Fe. 55 per cent; SiO₂ 4.75; Al₂O₃ 4.00; P. 0.027; Mn. 1.20. As flux, a dolomite deposit at Shankargudda is used, about 27 miles from the plant, where there is an abundant supply. The flux averages CaO 26.69; MgO. 15.87; Fe₂O₃ 4.19; SiO₂ 4.58, P. 0.012; S. 0.018; Al₂O₃ 0.44; and loss on ignition, 43.26. This deposit also lies close to the tram line of the United Steel Company, Limited. Manganese ore for admixture is, of course, readily available throughout the area.

“*Fuel Supply.*—The fuel supply is the most important element in the operation of the plant. The original plans provided for a continuous supply of 72,000 tons of hard wood suitable for retort billets. This was estimated to produce 50 tons of pig per day, but it was later decided to increase the output to 60 tons per day, and the wood requirements were increased accordingly. The charcoal yield was estimated at

about 26 per cent, but the actual results are much better. Before carbonising, it is customary to season the wood, which in India is achieved in a much shorter period than in countries with colder climates.

"Furnace Plant.—The furnace was designed for a rated capacity of 60 tons of pig-iron per day, but the shell has been so designed that the furnace can be enlarged to a capacity of 100 tons per day by changing the thickness of lining at any time. The main dimensions of the furnace are as follows, the figures in brackets showing the dimensions to which they can be enlarged in the future, if necessary :—Hearth diameter, 6 feet 6 in. (8 feet) ; bosh diameter, 11 feet (12 feet 6 in.) ; throat diameter, 6 feet (7 feet 6 in.). The height of the furnace is equipped with a skip bridge, single-skip hoist, and electrically operated skip hoist engine, with bell control apparatus for automatic charging. The waste gas is taken through a down comer with bleeder to a dust-catcher 14 feet in diameter, and thence to the stoves and boilers. The stoves are three in number, of the 2 pass side-cumbustion type, 14 feet in diameter by 60 feet high. Room is provided for an additional stove, should the furnace capacity be enlarged in the future.

"Power Plant.—The boiler plant consists of five Wick's boilers equipped with superheaters, each of 200 H.P. or 1,000 H.P. in all. They are arranged for burning gas with auxiliary coal or wood when necessary.

"The blowing plant consists of two Mesta single-cylinder uniflow blowing engines, 24 in—54 in—36 in., one of which is a spare. Each has a capacity of 10,000 cub. feet of air at 4 to 6 lbs. pressure normally, with 12 lbs. maximum.

"The blowing and power plants with all power plant auxiliaries are placed in a power house adjacent to the boiler house. The surplus gas is sufficient also to supply steam for three 500 k. v. a. C.T.H. alternators (one being a spare), all equipment except the blowing engines and some pumps being electrically operated. The blowing and alternator engines are at present operated non-condensing.

"Furnace Bunkers.—The ore, limestone and charcoal are brought to the furnace on two elevated metre-gauge tracks over a lorry tunnel. The ore is stored on the ground level north and

south of the furnace centre, while the charcoal is placed in a steel bunker at the centre of the furnace line. From these storage places the materials is drawn into the electrically-operated transfer car running in the tunnel underneath the stock piles, and thence into the skip car.

"Pigbed.—The iron is sand cast, the cast house floor being elevated about 10 feet above ground level. A rail track on yard level runs through the cast house for either loading the pig into wagons or for (in the future) casting into ladles for direct castings. The cast house is 68 feet by 100 feet long, the long axis paralleling the stock bin, with crane runway, continued on columns and providing an open yard between the cast house and the foundry for the storage of pig-iron, flasks, etc. The crane runway also runs through the foundry and beyond it through the machine shop. This allows the use of one crane of 20 tons capacity for the cast house, foundry and machine shop.

"Foundry and Machine Shop.—A foundry has been provided and equipped with a couple of 5 to 6 tons hourly capacity, together with core ovens, cars, tumblers, ladles, etc. The foundry building is 68 feet wide with a 15 feet lean-to, and is 180 feet long. An independent pattern-shop, 46 feet by 60 feet, is placed directly east of the foundry building. The machine shop is 68 feet wide by 153 feet long, and is equipped with the necessary tools for the machining of rough castings and for the maintenance and repairs of the plant.

Wood Carbonising and Distillation Plant.—It requires about 4 tons of wood, equivalent to about 2 cords, to make the charcoal required to produce one ton of pig-iron. The plant has been laid out to deal with 120 cords, or 240 tons, of wood per day, with provision for increasing the capacity to 200 cords per day when necessary. The logs from the forests—in about 12 feet to 16 feet lengths varying from 3 in. to 18 in. in diameter—are sawn and split to billets about 52 in. long, the thicker pieces being halved or quarter cut. These billets are then either stored in the open or used at once. The storage has a capacity of 44,000 cords, or 12 months' supply.

"Carbonisation.—The wood from the storage yard, or directly from the saw mill, is loaded on 5-ton capacity wood

cars and taken to the carbonising plant, which consists of 12 retorts set in 6 batteries of two retorts each externally fired, each retort being of 20 tons capacity. The retorts are heated by non-condensable gases, with fresh wood or coal as an auxiliary. The carbonisation takes 24 hours. The cars with the charcoal are then hauled into 12 primary coolers, sprayed on the outside with cold water. After remaining there for 24 hours, they are hauled into 12 secondary coolers, not sprayed, where they remain another 24 hours. From there they are hauled to the cooling shed—an open steel structure—where they remain another 24 hours as a precaution against fire starting in the charcoal. Should this occur, auxiliary coolers where the charcoal can be quenched, are provided. From the cooling shed the cars are taken by a locomotive over a trestle direct to the bunkers. In passing from the bunkers to the transfer car the charcoal is screened to remove breeze.

“The gases formed during the process of carbonisation are led to condensers, the liquid obtained being called crude pyro-ligneous acid, which consists of about 80 per cent water with varying percentages of acetic acid, methyl alcohol, acetone, tar, oils, etc. This raw liquor is first pumped into storage tanks, where the tar separates and settles. The tar can be further distilled, but at Mysore at present it is used in other directions, for wood preservation, etc. The clear liquor is passed to a copper triple-effect evaporator with constant pressure. This consists of three units with vacuums 0 to 2 in., 8 in. to 10 in. and 25 in. or more, respectively. In the triple-effect the soluble tar and oils are separated, and those products are available for the market or for fuel, as may be desired.

“The clear liquor is neutralised with slaked lime in vats and then pumped to steel tanks with cone bottoms, where the sludge settles. The clear liquor is drawn to settled liquor tanks while the sludge is passed through a filter press, and the recovered liquor added to the settled liquor tanks. The neutralised liquor is pumped to an overhead feed tank, and is thence fed to a continuous still under constant pressure, where it is fractioned into marketable alcohol (over 82 per cent)—which is drawn off at the top and runs through a cooler into a collection tank—and weak liquor which is drawn off at the bottom of the

fractionating columns. The weak liquor passes again through the still to give up its alcohol contents.

"The neutral oil left may be used for the manufacture of creosote. The acetate liquor freed from alcohol is passed to a cast iron triple-effect, where it is concentrated to 15° to 18° per Beaumé. It then flows into a pressure tank, from which it is fed by compressed air into overhead concentrated acetate liquor tanks, and thence to motor-driven drum dryers, and further to the Huillard dryer. In the latter unit the acetate mud is passed through a heated chamber by an endless wire-net belt moving on rollers. The acetate completely dried by the counter-flow of waste gas, is broken into small pieces, and drops on to the conveyors, which take it to sacking bins for ready shipment or further refinement.

"*Other Works.*—In addition to the plant described above, a 60-million-gallon capacity pond has been erected, with an auxiliary spray pond for the cooling of water for the condensers, a necessary adjunct in a tropical country. A housing scheme has also been carried through, including bungalows for the officials and the workpeople.

"*Products.*—The Mysore charcoal pig-iron is graded as followed :—

"*Scotch quality.*—Si, over 2 per cent ; No. 1 Si, 1.65 to 2 per cent ; No. 2 Si, 1.25 to 1.65 per cent ; No. 3 Si, 7°, 80 to 1.25 per cent ; No. 4 Si, 0.50 to 0.80 per cent ; No. 5 Si, under P. 50 per cent. The phosphorus in the above standard grades runs 0.10 to 0.13 per cent manganese 0.40 to 1.75 per cent, and sulphur from a trace to 1.02 per cent. This pig-iron should find a special market for high-grade castings and for foundry purposes, not only in India, but in the East generally, and no doubt, sooner or later chilled wheels and other high-grade castings will be made from it. The Mysore Government are indeed anxious to encourage the establishment of foundries making specialities of this character.

"It will be seen that the output of the works includes several products besides pig-iron, the number of which could be added to considerably by further plant for treatment again. The Mysore Government are anxious to interest private capital in the provision of such plants, *i.e.*, for the manufacture of

acetic acid, using Mysore crude acetate. Such a plant might be advantageously erected in the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, where the consumption of acetic acid for the rubber industry, is estimated in a normal year at about 1,70,000 gallons, in addition to considerable quantities required in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc. Calcium acetate is also used for the manufacture of acetone, and this last use may once again become of national importance in time of war.

“Wood tar is the source of a wide range of valuable derivatives, *e.g.*, chemically pure creosote, guaiacol, wood preserving oil and pitch for electric installations. For the present, it is proposed to use wood tar for the antiseptic treatment of timber, railway sleepers, etc., experiments having shown its value for this purpose.

“Methyl alcohol, which is another important product of the Mysore Distillation Works, is used in the manufacture of formaldehyde and dyes, as a denaturing agent for ethyl alcohol and as a solvent in the paint, varnish and other industries, all of which offer possibilities of manufacture in India, in view of the tariff, which tends to become higher and higher each year.”

Birur.—An important trading town in the Kadur Taluk and a railway junction. The Malnad arecanut produce is all received here before it is exported to Bellary and Dharwar. A large and brisk trade is also carried on here in grain, cocoanuts and other produce of the surrounding country. Population in 1921—4,207.

Bowringpet.—Headquarters of the Bowringpet Taluk. Population—5,893.

It is on the Bangalore-Madras Railway, being 44 miles from Bangalore. It is also the junction for the Gold Fields Railway and the Kolar District Narrow Gauge Railway. Kolar, the headquarters of the district, 12 miles to the north, is reached by the Narrow Gauge Railway.

The town has grown considerably on account of the Gold Mining Industry. It is a supply depot to the Gold Fields. A weekly fair is held here every Friday.

The River Cauvery and the Krishnarajasagara.—Owing to the configuration of the country, the rivers of Mysore



GENERAL VIEW OF KRISHNARAJA SAGARA.

Tourists' Guide to Mysore.

are short, rapid, irregular in their flow and too much obstructed in their courses to be of any use for navigation. Of these, the most remarkable and sacred is the river Cauvery, which, rising in the Western Ghats in the Province of Coorg, traverses the Mysore Plateau along its borders for about 150 miles, after which it enters the Madras Presidency, where, after a further course of 300 miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The chief tributaries of the river Cauvery which unite with it on the Mysore Plateau are the Hemavati and the Kabbini, both of which have their sources in the Western Ghats. The catchment area of the Cauvery and its tributaries is about 27,000 square miles, of which a little less than half, or 11,500 square miles, lie in the Mysore State. On account of the concentrated and intensive rainfall over the Ghat region and the Plateau, a very large proportion of the floods in the south west monsoon is gathered from the Mysore ground, while in the north-east monsoon the major contribution is from the low lying coastal area in the Madras Presidency.

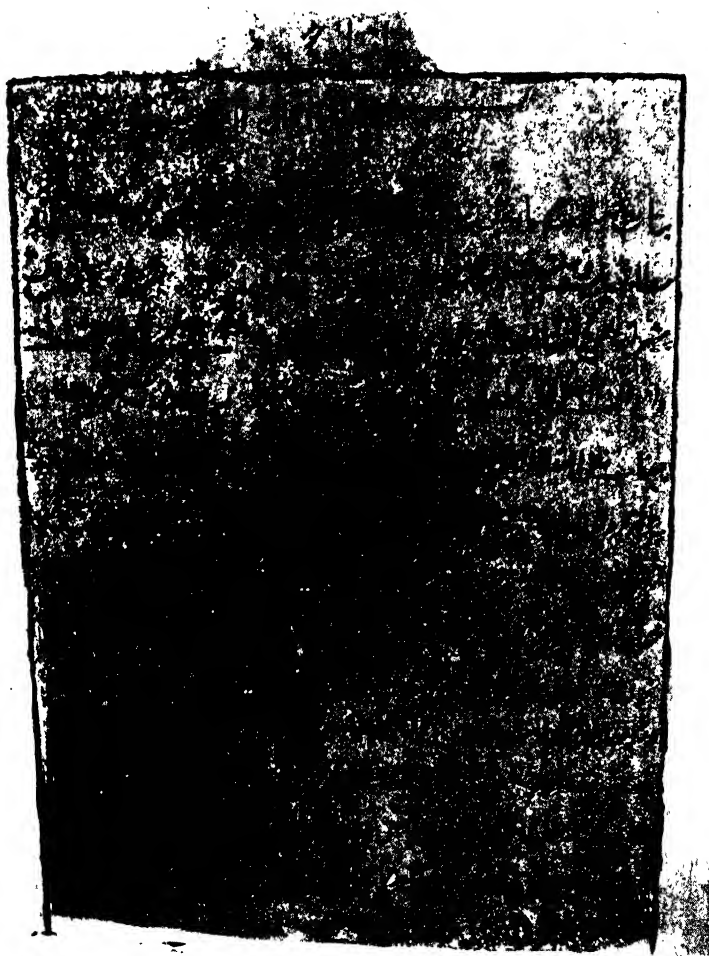
From time immemorial, the river has been utilised for irrigation, almost from its source to the mouth, though from the rugged and undulating nature of the Mysore table-land, it has not been possible to utilise its waters to any very large extent. But with remarkable knowledge, perseverance and skill, the people of Mysore have constructed, in the past, small bridle-works known as anicuts, from which small channels have been drawn off to irrigate scattered patches of land along the valley. These old channels irrigate an area of nearly 180 square miles out of the extent of 11,500 square miles which contribute their drainage to the river flow. The conditions in the low-lying delta area are, however, more favourable and the area under irrigation there is ten times as much or nearly 1,875 square miles.

At Sivasamudram, the river has a natural fall of about 380 feet, and in the year 1902, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore harnessed the fall for developing hydro-electric power to be supplied primarily to the Gold Mining Companies at the Kolar Gold Fields over 90 miles distant. This was the first Hydro-Electric Installation in India, if not in Asia. The benefits of electrical power were so much appreciated

both by the Mining Companies and by other consumers, chiefly in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, that demands on the power station rapidly increased, and within a space of ten years, the total power generated increased from 4,000 H.P. to 13,000 H.P. It was then found that the river supplies in the summer months ran so low that continuity of power supply became precarious in these months, in other words; that further extensions of plant to meet fresh demands could not be undertaken without storage.

The construction of a storage reservoir across the Cauvery for increasing the irrigation facilities in the State had been under contemplation for many years, and the advent of the power works made the necessity for one, all the keener. Accordingly, the construction of this reservoir, now known as the Krishnarajasagara after His Highness the present Maharaja, was undertaken in 1911 with a threefold object, namely, (1) to guarantee the continuity of power against short supply in the river during the summer months, (2) to increase the amount of power guaranteed so as to meet the ever-growing demands, and (3) to bring a larger extent of land under irrigation in a country subject to frequent drought. The reservoir dam is situated nine miles on the up-stream side of the historic island and town of Seringapatam. It intercepts a catchment of of 4,100 square miles. The dam is 124 feet in height above the river bed and capable of storing up to the higher water mark, 44,827 million cubic feet of water. Of this quantity, about one-fourth will be used for power generation and the balance for irrigation. When completed, the reservoir will be the largest of its kind yet undertaken in India and will be second only to the famous Dam at Assuan in Egypt. The total length of the Dam, including the waste weir, is 8,600 feet and it will bring under submersion an extent of over 49.5 square miles. At present, the height of the Dam, up to which water is stored, is 105 feet. This has enabled the output of power generated at Sivasamudram being increased to nearly 35,000 H.P. The estimated cost of the Dam, the canals and connected works will be about Rs. 500 lakhs.

It would not be out of place to mention here a fact of interest from the historical point of view. While making excavations



FACSIMILE OF TIPPU SULTAN'S PERSIAN INSCRIPTION

for the Dam, an old Inscription Stone was found bearing a Persian Inscription and purporting to have been laid by Tippu Sultan. An English rendering of the inscription is given below :—

“ YÁ FATTAH !

“ In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

“ On the 29th of month of Taqi of the Solar year Shadab 1221, one thousand two hundred and twenty-one, dating from Mowlood of Muhammad (may His Soul rest in Peace) on Monday at dawn before sunrise under the auspices of the Planet Venus, in the constellation Taurus, Hazrath Tippu Sultan, the Shadow of God, the Lord, the Bestower of Gifts, laid the foundations of the Mohyi Dam across the river Cauvery to the west of the Capital by the Grace of God and the assistance of the Holy Prophet, the Caliph of the Worlds and the Emperor of the Universe. The start is from me, but its completion rests with God.

“ On the day of commencement, the planets, Moon, Sun, Venus, Neptune were in the sign Aries in a lucky conjunction.

“ By the help of God, the most High, may the above mentioned Dam remain till the day of Resurrection like the fixed stars. The money amounting to several lakhs which the God-given Government have spent, is solely in the service of God. Apart from the old cultivation, any one desirous of newly cultivating arable land, should in the name of God be exempted from various kinds of production, whether of corn or fruits, of the one-fourth part levied generally from other subjects. He will only have to pay three-fourths of it to the Benign Government. He who newly cultivates arable land, himself, his posterity and other relatives will be the masters of the above as long as Earth and Heaven endure. If any person were to cause any obstruction or be a preventer of this perpetual benevolence, such an inhuman being is to be regarded as the enemy of mankind, as the accursed Satan, and the Sperma Hominis of those cultivators, nay, of the entire creation.”

It will thus be seen that what was contemplated by Tippu Sultan more than a century ago, has remained to become an

accomplished fact, on a much larger scale, during the illustrious reign of the present Maharaja, *His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, IV.*

Sivasamudram.—On the southern border of the frontier Taluk of Malvalli in the Mysore District, the river Cauvery branches into two streams, making a descent of 200 feet and enclosing between them the island of Sivasamudram.

This place is 30 miles from Maddur Railway Station *via* Malvalli Town. History connects Sivasamudram with the Ganga Dynasty. After the sad end of that line it was despoiled of its wealth by the Vijayanagar Viceroys. It eventually passed into the hands of the Mysore Wodeyars.

About the year 1818 the island was overgrown with dense jungle. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a confidential servant of the then British Resident in Mysore, took the trouble of clearing the jungle and repairing the old bridges, for which he was granted a Jahgir of 12 villages by the British Government and 7 villages by the Mysore State.

Cauvery Falls, Sivasamudram.—The Cauvery here, as already stated, branches into two streams each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet, in a succession of picturesque rapids and waterfalls. The first of these—Gagana Chukki—is about two miles from the bungalow, and the approach is by a steep path leading down from the tomb of Pir Saib, a Musalman Saint. The stream here is divided so as to form a small island called Ettikur; the parted waters dash with a deafening roar over cast boulders or rock in a cloud of foam to unite again in the deep pool below and with such violence that the column of vapour is at times seen from a far distance. The other falls—Bar Chukki—about a mile distant on the eastern branch of the river, being more easily viewed, are generally more enjoyed. They display a great volume of water which, in the rainy season, pours over the hill side in an unbroken sheet, a quarter of a mile broad. During the dry months, it separates into several falls of great beauty. In the centre is a deep recess in the form of a horse-shoe, down which the principal stream falls and having been collected into a narrow channel rushes forward with prodigious violence and again falls about 30 feet into a capacious basin, at the foot of the precipice. Hurrying on northwards, through



VIEW OF THE SIVSAMUDRAM FALLS.



THE GENERATING STATION, SIVASAMUDRAM.

Tourists' Guide to Mysore

wild and narrow gorges, the two streams unite again on the north-east of the island, and continue their course to the east.

The Cauvery Electric Power Works, Sivasamudram.—The Government deputed in 1899 Major Joly de Lotbinière to Europe and America to study the question of electric power generation and arrange for tenders from the manufacturers of hydraulic and electrical plant and also to carry on negotiations with the Gold Mining Companies in London for the supply of electric power to the Kolar Mines.

In 1900, a special Cauvery Power Scheme Division was formed and work commenced at both the ends—Sivasamudram and the Gold Fields. The first installation to generate 6,000 H.P. for supplying the 5,000 H.P. (required by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies) was completed and the power supply to the mines was started in March 1902. The works were formally opened by His Excellency the late Lord Curzon.

The demand for an extra 5,000 H.P. came immediately after this. To meet this additional demand, the second installation for generating 5,000 H.P. was sanctioned and completed in 1904, bringing the total generating capacity to 11,000 H.P.

Out of this, the Mining Companies had contracted for 9,400 H.P., leaving the balance for use in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. To make this power available in these cities, transmission lines were run and the power to the extent of 1,500 H.P. was distributed. The demand in these cities having, however, exceeded the 1,500 H.P., a third installation for generating 2,000 H.P. was sanctioned and completed in 1907. These three installations brought up the total capacity of the generating station to 13,000 H.P. In 1913, the fourth installation for generating an additional 4,000 H.P. was sanctioned, bringing the total capacity to 17,000 H.P. The works were completed and the additional power was put into service in the middle of 1915.

The demand for power by the Mining Companies and also for industrial purposes in Bangalore and Mysore Cities having soon exceeded the station capacity of 17,000 H.P., the Government sanctioned a fifth installation for an additional 5,000 H.P., bringing the total to 22,000 H.P. But even this did not meet the situation as the demand was still in excess of the total

capacity of 22,000 H.P. The Government in 1919 sanctioned the sixth installation which provided for replacing 11 of the old 1,000 H.P. mahines by 6 new 4,000 H.P. units, and the installation of a sufficient number of additional units bringing the total capacity of the station to 34,000 H.P.

The distribution of the present capacity of the station is as follows :—

	H.P.
For Kolar Gold Field Mines	24,000
For Bangalore	6,000
For Mysore	2,500
Local and other places—the balance.	

The power taken by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies is used for the working of air compressors, tube mills, pumps, crushers, winding engines, etc., while the power supplied to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore is used for street and bungalow lighting and for running machinery in the industrial concerns and water-supply pumping stations and filters. The day is fast approaching when there will be a chain of electrically lighted towns the whole way from Kolar to Nanjangud.

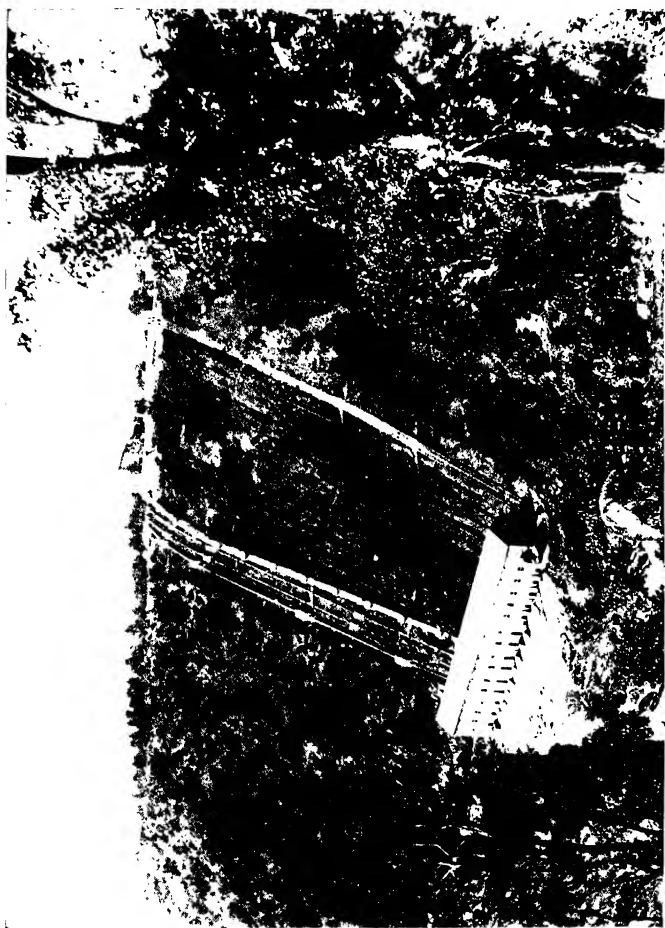
The total capital cost to the end of 30th June 1925 on electric installations comes to Rs. 1,75,46,000 and the capital outlay on the Krishnarajasagara Rs. to 2,07,64,000 bringing the total to Rs. 3,83,10,000.

The total gross revenue of the Electrical Department in the year 1913-14 was Rs. 16,24,000. After water was made available for power generation from the Krishnarajasagara, the revenue rose to Rs. 45,15,000 in 1923-24.

Yet another installation—the seventh—is in progress now. When this is completed, the total power that can be transmitted from Sivasamudram will be 45,000 H.P.

Chamarajnagar.—Headquarters of the taluk of the same name; 22 miles from Nanjangud. Population 6,934.

Chamaraja Wodeyar, the father of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, was born here in 1818, and in commemoration of this happy event, the place was called Chamarajnagar. The metre gauge railway from Mysore terminates here at present.



VIEW OF THE PEN-STOCK PIPES AT SIVASAMUDRAM.

Channagiri.—Population—3,996. It is 33 miles north-east of Shimoga and is the headquarters of the Channagiri Taluk and a Municipality.

In early times this part of the country belonged to the Gangas who governed from Asandi (Kadur District). In the 12th century, it formed part of the Chalukya Dominions. Later on, under the Vijayanagar Empire, in the 16th century, it was included in the Uchchanji District and attached to Sante Bennur. At the end of the 17th century, the town was captured by the Bednur army and named Channagiri after the reigning queen Channammaji.

Channapatna.—A town, situated 37 miles south-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Seringapatam Road, is the headquarters of the Channapatna Taluk. Population—11,846. It is celebrated for the manufacture of lacquerware and toys, also of fine steel wires for strings of musical instruments and of glass bracelets.

North of the pete are two large Mahomedan tombs, one erected in memory of Akil Shah Cadri, the religious preceptor of Tippoo, and the other in honor of Sayyid Ibrahim, a Commandant of Bangalore, distinguished for his humanity to the English prisoners taken by Tippoo.

Channarayapatna.—Is situated 23 miles east of Hassan on the Bangalore-Hassan road. It is the headquarters of the Channarayapatna Taluk and is also a Municipality.

The fort was originally built by Dodda Basavaiya, and when captured by Chamaraja Wodeyar of Mysore, in 1633, was in possession of the Chief of Hole-Narsipur. It was subsequently rebuilt by Hyder Ali with a moat and traverse gate-way.

Chikballapur.—A large town, 36 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore-Bellary road, connected with Bangalore and Kolar by the narrow gauge railway. Headquarters of the Taluk bearing the same name in the Kolar District. Population—10,431.

The town has improved considerably of late, particularly after the construction of the railway. Important buildings are the High School, Sub-Division Office, Munsiff's Court, etc. The London Mission have a principal outstation here.

Silk Industry is largely carried on in the taluk.

Chikmagalur.—The headquarters of the Kadur District, 25 miles from Kadur Railway Station. Population—10,207.

It is situated in the valley, south of the Baba Budan Range. The main bazaar street is a fine wide thoroughfare more than two miles long, extending from the old fort of Chikmagalur to the village of Basavanhalli, which it includes. The wants of the neighbouring coffee districts have led to the settlement here of a number of Muhammadan traders and shop-keepers. Important buildings in the town are the District Offices, the Club, Government Hospital and High School.

Chintamani.—Headquarters of the Chintamani Taluk and a Municipality. Population—6,161.

The town is named after its founder Chintamony Rao, a Mahratta Chief. It is a chief seat of the Komati merchants who trade in gold and silver and precious stones. Pomegranates grow here to a large size.

Chitaldrug.—The headquarters of the district of the same name, on the Bangalore-Harihar road, 126 miles north-west of Bangalore. It is now connected by railway with Chikjajur on the Bangalore City-Poona Line. Population—8,520.

The town, which is surrounded by a line of fortifications and includes an inner fort, is built at the north-eastern base of a dense cluster of rocky hills, very extensively fortified. The Mahal or Palace in the inner fort erected by Tippu Sultan, with fine fruit garden attached, is used as a Cutcherry. Before it stands an enormous trough, perhaps for watering elephants, which was found on the hill and which was apparently hewn out of a single stone.

The extensive fortifications, batteries and works of masonry forming the "Meldurga" or upper hill-fort, which includes 14 temples, present many points of interest. The formidable stone fortress, as it now is, was erected under Hyder and Tippoo, by whom also were constructed the immense granaries and pits for storing oil and ghee.

Chitaldrug was for some years garrisoned by British Troops, but was given up on account of its unhealthiness. Three miles to the north-west is situated the Murgi Mutt, the residence of the chief Guru of the Lingayets. The Mutt is

a grand edifice and is visited by devotees from all over the Southern Mahratta country.

To the west among a rugged picturesque group of hills is the Anklimath of recent establishment. There are here a curious long series of subterranean chambers, now regularly built round with masonry and thickly covered with plaster. In them are shrines, lingas, baths, and pedestals. The style of architecture is about 300 to 500 years old, but the caverns no doubt existed long before. When and for what purpose they were originally formed or occupied is unknown.

About three miles south of Chitaldrug, is the Jogi Mathi or Maradi, a hill 3,803 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by hills and is overgrown with bamboo, stunted teak and other trees. A road has been made to it. It is a convenient resort during the intense heat of the hot months.

Important buildings in the town are the District Offices, the High School and the Town Hall.

Chunchankatte.—A dam across the Cauvery in the Yedatore Taluk, a short distance from a gorge called Dhanushkoti. A few hundred yards from this spot, the river falls 60 to 80 feet in a succession of cascades. An annual festival is held here in the month of January when there is also a large cattle fair.

Davangere.—The headquarters of the taluk of the same name in the Chitaldrug District. Population—16,971.

It is on the Bangalore-Poona Railway. The town is noted for the manufacture of fine *kumbli*s. There is a large trade in cotton and grain. A number of ginning factories have been established in recent years.

Water-supply for the town is got through pipes from the Thungabhadra River near Harihar. A Jewell Filter plant is also installed.

The town has grown considerably in importance of late on account of its trade in grain, oil seeds, cotton, etc.

A branch of the Mysore Bank and a High School have been established here. Several Agents of Bombay Houses have their offices for purchasing grain and oil-seeds.

Devanhalli.—Devanhalli is situated 23 miles north of Bangalore with which it is now connected by the narrow gauge

railway. Headquarters of the Devanhalli Taluk in the Bangalore District. Population—5,387.

Devanhalli is on the old Bangalore-Bellary road and is noted for its potatoes and pummeloos. A large cattle fair is held here annually in February. This town is noted as the birth place of Tippoo Sultan in 1749. The site of Haider Ali's House, which is west of the fort, is still pointed out.

Devarayandurga.—A fortified hill, 9 miles from Tumkur, situated amidst wild and picturesque scenery and forests. On the summit, 3,940 feet high, is a temple dedicated to Narasimhaswami.

On the intermediate terrace are three hungalows, used as hot weather retreats.

The fortifications were erected by Chicka Deva Raja of Mysore, by whose name the hill has been called. The upper terraces are well supplied with springs which provide good drinking water throughout the year.

French Rocks.—A town, formerly a military station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam. Headquarters of the sub-taluk of the same name in the Mysore District. Population--2,407.

It is 75 miles by rail from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Mysore Section.

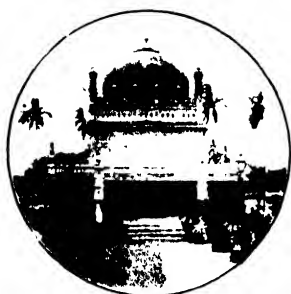
The French in Hyder's and Tippoo's services were encamped here, whence its name. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry was quartered in the Cantonment until 1881, when it was abandoned as a military station. To the north-west of the town at Chinkurli, there is a conspicuous monument to Mr. Webb, a former British Resident.

Gangamula.—The source of the Tunga and Bhadra Rivers. The hill from which they issue, called the Varaha Parvata, is in the Western Ghats on the border of the Koppa Taluk. Mr. Bowring describes it thus :—

“It is in truth a wild country, and has a desolate grandeur about it, seeming to be the end of the world. On every side tower up magnificent mountains spreading for leagues in every direction, and covered with immense forests, while nowhere can one detect the faintest trace of human life, either in the shape of houses or of cultivation.”



(92) GERSOPPA FALLS.



(116) GUMBAZ, SERINGAPATAM.



(118) SOMANATHPUR TEMPLE.

Gersoppa Falls or Jog.—The magnificent Falls of Gersoppa or Jog are unquestionably the grandest natural scenery in Mysore. They eclipse every other fall in India and have few rivals in any part of the World. They are situated on the borders of Mysore and North Canara, 64 miles from Shimoga, 30 miles from the Port of Honavar. The journey from Shimoga by motor occupies three hours. There are good bungalows on both the Mysore and Bombay sides of the river at the head of the Falls.

The Sharavati River flowing over a rocky bed about 256 yards wide, here reaches a tremendous chasm 960 feet in depth and performs "this stupendous lover's leap from the chains of the giant Ghats into the arms of his ocean-rescued mistress prolific Kanara." The water comes down in four distinct falls, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity, whose effect is greatly heightened by the wild and beautiful country around. The Raja Fall pours in one sheer unbroken column, to the depth of 830 feet. Half way down it is encountered by the Roarer, another fall which precipitates itself into a vast cup and then rushes violently downward at an angle of forty-five degrees to meet its famous compeer. A third fall the Rocket shoots downwards in a series of jets; while the fourth called the Dame Blanche is an Undine-like cascade gliding quietly over the mountain side in a sheet of foam.

The most favourable time for visiting these glorious works of nature is in the cold season, when the rivers are low enough to admit of crossing to the Mysore side, whence the best views are obtained. Close by the Bombay Dak Bungalow is a slab of rock projecting over the verge of the gulf, by lying down on which and peering over, the best view is obtained of the appalling abyss from above, rendered more striking by the continual flight across it of myriads of rock pigeons, which find a congenial home in the face of the cliffs.

Goribidnur.—A town on the left bank of the North Pinakani, 56 miles from Kolar and 48 miles by railway from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Guntakal line. Headquarters of the taluk of the same name and has a population of 1,842.

Tradition says that it was in ancient times the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas. Near Dod-Kurugod, four

miles north of the town, is Vidura-Aswatha, a peepul tree of great age, said to have been planted by him. Many Hindu pilgrims resort to this place for worship on account of the super-natural powers of cure attributed to this old tree.

Gubbi.—On the Bangalore-Poona Railway, 12 miles from Tumkur. It is the headquarters of the taluk and is also a Municipality.

Population—5,263. It is a stronghold of Lingayets and Komati merchants, who carry on a large trade in grain and arecanut.

Cotton cloth, blankets and a kind of gunny cloth are manufactured in the neighbourhood.

Seven miles to the south-west, is the flourishing town of Kadaba, with a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmins. There is a large tank formed here, by damming the river Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery.

Halebid.—A village in Belur Taluk, 18 miles from Banavar Railway Station, and 11 miles east of Belur on the Belur-Banavar road.

The village marks the site of the ancient city of Dvarasamudra, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala Kings, founded early in the 11th century. The City was captured by Mallick Kafur in 1310 and plundered of its immense wealth. Again in 1326 another Muhammadan army carried off what remained and totally destroyed the city.

The splendour of the city was due, not only to its fabulous riches, but also in a greater measure to its architectural monuments, which still rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoysalesvara and Kedareshwara temples. The second only was completed and was a perfect gem of art. Its sculptor seems to have been Devoja.

“Its plan was starshaped, with sixteen points, and it had a porch well proportioned in size. Its roof was conical, and of the very best class of Indian art, and these so arranged as not materially to interfere with the outline of the building, while they imparted to it an amount of richness only to be found among specimens of Hindu art. “If it were possible,” adds Mr. Fergusson, “to illustrate this little temple in anything

like completeness, there is probably nothing in India which would convey a better idea of what its architects were capable of accomplishing."

"It is, however, surpassed in size and magnificence by its neighbour, the great temple at Halebid, which, had it been completed, would have been one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu Architecture would desire to take his stand. Unfortunately it was never finished, the works having been stopped after they had been in progress apparently for eighty-six years.

(The names of the sculptors were Devoja, Kesimoja's son Masana, Mayana, and Tanagundur Harisha.)

"The general arrangements of the building are that it is a double temple. If it were cut into halves, each part would be completed, with a pillared porch of the same type as that at Belur, an antarala, or intermediate porch, and a sanctuary containing a *lingam*, the emblem of Siva. Besides this, each half has in front of it a detached pillared porch as a shrine for the bull Nandi. Such double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually face each other and have the porch between them. Its dimensions may roughly be stated as 200 feet square over all, including all the detached pavilions. The temple itself is 160 feet north and south, by 122 feet east and west. Its height, as it now remains, to the cornice, is about twenty-five feet from the terrace on which it stands. It cannot, therefore, be considered by any means as a large building, though large enough for effect. This, however, can hardly be judged of as it now stands, for there is no doubt but that it was intended to raise two pyramidal spires over the sanctuaries, four smaller ones in front of these, and two more, one over each of the two central pavilions. Thus completed, the temple, if carried out with the richness of detail exhibited in the Kedareshvara, would have made up a whole which it would be difficult to rival anywhere.

"The material out of which this temple is erected is an indurated potstone of volcanic origin, found in the neighbourhood. This stone is said to be soft when quarried and easily cut in that state, though hardening on exposure to the atmosphere.

Even this, however, will not diminish our admiration of the amount of labour bestowed on the temple; for, from the number of parts still unfinished, it is evident that like most others of its class, it was built in block and carved long after the stone had become hard. As we see it, the stone is of a pleasing creamy colour and so close-grained as to take a polish like marble. The pillars of the great Nandi pavilion, which look as if they had been turned in a lathe, are so polished as to exhibit what the natives call a double reflection, in other words, to reflect light from each other. The enduring qualities of the stone seem to be unrivalled, for, though neglected and exposed to all the vicissitudes of a tropical climate for more than six centuries, the minutest details are as clear and sharp as the day they were finished. Except from the splitting of the stone arising from bad masonry, the building is as perfect as when its erection was stopped by the Muhammadan conquest.

“The building stands on a terrace, ranging from five feet to six feet in height, and paved with large slabs. On this stands a frieze of elephants, following all the sinuosities of the plan and extending to some 710 feet in length and containing not less than 2,000 elephants, most of them with riders and trappings, sculptured as only an Oriental can represent the wisest of brutes. Above these is a frieze of shardulas, or conventional tigers, the emblems of the Hoysala Ballalas who built the temple. Then comes a scroll of infinite beauty and variety of design; over this a frieze of horsemen and another scroll; over which is a bas-relief of scenes from the Ramayana, representing the conquest of Ceylon and all the varied incidents of that epic. This like the other, is about 700 feet long. (The frieze of the Parthenon is less than 550 feet.) Then come celestial beasts and celestial birds and all along the east front a frieze of groups from human life and then a cornice, with a rail, divided into panels each containing two figures. Over this are windows of pierced slabs, like those of Belur, though not so rich or varied. In the centre, in place of the windows, is first a scroll and then a frieze of gods and heavenly apsaras—dancing girls—and other objects of Hindu mythology. This frieze, which is about five feet six inches in height, is continued all round the western front of the building, and extends to some

400 feet in length. Siva, with his consort Parvati seated on his knee, repeated at least fourteen times; Vishnu in his nine avatars even oftener. Brahma occurs three or four times, and every great god of the Hindu pantheon finds his place. Some of these are carved with a minute elaboration of detail which can only be reproduced by photography, and may probably be considered as one of the most marvellous exhibitions of human labour to be found even in the patient East.

"It must not, however, be considered that it is only for patient industry that this building is remarkable. The mode in which the eastern face is broken up by the larger masses, so as to give height and play of light and shade, is a better way of accomplishing what the Gothic architects attempted by their transepts and projections. This, however, is surpassed by the western front, where the variety of outline, and the arrangement and subordination of the various faces in which it is disposed, must be considered as a masterpiece of design in its class. If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface, it would lose more than half its effect, while the horizontal line of the lower friezes is equally effective. Here again the artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines and the play of outline and of light and shade, far surpasses anything in Gothic Art. The effects are just what mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Halebid.

"Before leaving Halebid, it may be well again to call attention to the order of superposition of the different animal friezes. As in the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese pilgrims, so here, the lowest were the elephants; then the lions; above these come the horses; then the oxen, and the fifth storey was in the shape of a pigeon. The oxen here are replaced by a conventional animal, and the pigeon also by a bird of a species that would puzzle a naturalist. The succession, however, is the same, and the same five genera of living things from the ornaments of the moonstones of the various monuments in Ceylon. Sometimes in modern Hindu temples only two or three animal friezes are found, but the succession is always the same, the elephants being the lowest, the next above them the lions, and then the horses, etc. When we

know the cause of it, it seems as if this curious selection and succession might lead to some very suggestive conclusions. At present we can only call attention to it in hopes that further investigation may afford the means of solving the mystery.

“If it were possible to illustrate the Halebid temple to such an extent as to render its peculiarities familiar, there would be few things more interesting or more instructive than to institute a comparison between it and the Parthenon at Athens. Not that the two buildings are at all like one another; on the contrary, they form the two opposite poles—the alpha and omega of architectural design; but they are the best examples of their class and between these two extremes lies the whole range of the art. The Parthenon is the best example we know of pure refined intellectual power applied to the production of an architectural design. Every part and every effect is calculated with mathematical exactness, and executed with a mechanical precision that never was equalled. All the curves are hyperbolas, parabolas, or other developments of the highest mathematical forms—every optical defect is foreseen and provided for, and every part has a relation to every other part in so recondite a proportion that we feel inclined to call it fanciful, because we can hardly rise to its appreciation. The sculpture is exquisitely designed to aid the perfection of the masonry—severe and godlike, but with no condescension to the lower feelings of humanity.

“The Halebid temple is the opposite of all this. It is regular, but with a studied variety of outline in plan, and even greater variety in detail. All the pillars of the Parthenon are identical, while no two facets of the Indian temple are the same; every convolution of every scroll is different. No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found portrayed on these walls; but of pure intellect there is little—less than there is of human feeling in the Parthenon.

“The great value of the study of these Indian examples is that it widens so immensely our basis for architectural criticism. It is only by becoming familiar with forms so utterly dissimilar from those we have hitherto been conversant with, that we

perceive how narrow is the purview that is content with one form or one passing fashion. By rising to this wider range we shall perceive that architecture is as many-sided as human nature itself, and learn how few feelings and how few aspirations of the human heart and brain there are that cannot be expressed by its ways. On the other hand, it is only by taking this wide survey that we appreciate how worthless any product of architectural art becomes which does not honestly represent the thoughts and feelings of those who built it, or the height of their loftiest aspirations."

Harihar.—Harihar is situated on the right bank of the river Thungabhadra, on the Mysore and Dharwar frontier. It is the headquarters of the sub-taluk of the same name in the Chitaldurg District. Population in 1921—5,094. It is the last station on this side of the Mysore Frontier on the Bangalore-Poona Railway. It is a very ancient town. The present highly ornate temple to Harihareswara was built in 1223 by Pallava, a General and Minister of the Hoysala King Narasimha II. There is a splendid bridge across the Thungabhadra, built in 1868, over which runs the trunk road from Bangalore to Dharwar. There is also now a separate bridge on the river for the railway.

Hassan.—The chief town of the district, twenty-five miles south-west of Arsikere, with which it is connected by a railway. The town has a Municipality and is also the headquarters of the Hassan Taluk. Population 8,906.

The original town was at the adjacent village of Channapatna. The temperature of Hassan is slightly lower being about 72·99. The maximum has reached 97·06 in April while the minimum has touched 42·07 in January. The heat during the hot months is modified by sea breezes that reach the place from the west coast, and by light fogs in the mornings and evenings.

There are several coffee plantations in Saklespur Taluk, twenty-eight miles from Hassan. There is a Government Observatory attached to the High School.

Heggaddevankote.—Heggaddevankote is the chief town of the taluk of Heggaddevankote, in the Mysore District. Population—1,242. It is situated in a wild forest tract 36 miles south-west of Mysore, on the Sargur-Hunsur road. A

large portion of the taluk is covered with forest, especially in the west and south. The State teak forests of Kakankote, Begur and Ainur Marigudi with other forests, occupy an extent of 130 square miles. At Kakankote are situated the Elephant Kheddass. Five miles towards Mysore, on the Mysore-Manantody road is Karapur, where there are permanent bungalows and a camping ground used during the visits of distinguished personages to view these Kheddass.

Hiriyur.—A town situated on the right bank of the Vedavati, and headquarters of the taluk. Population—2,616.

The town was originally founded by one Kesava Nayak in the 16th century, his descendents continuing in possession of the town for three generations. It was captured by the Bijapur army first and then by the Polegar of Chitaldrug and finally by Hyder Ali in 1762.

The high road from Bangalore branches here to Bellary northwards and to Chitaldrug north-west. The reservoir at Marikanave can be easily reached from here.

Holalkere.—Headquarters of the Holalkere Taluk in the Chitaldrug District. Population—3,184.

It is situated four miles west of Holalkere Railway Station and 20 miles south-west of Chitaldrug.

This situation on the high road, near the foot of the pass leading to Chitaldrug, combined with the large weekly fair, has made it a thriving town.

Hole-Narsipur.—Headquarters of the taluk of the same name in the Hassan District on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway. Population—6,679.

The town is the residence of the Guru of the Madhva Brahmins of the Utradi Matt. Cloth of good quality is made here. The manufacture of gunni bags gives occupation to a good many people.

The town is on the right bank of the river Hemavati which is crossed by means of two bridges—one for cart traffic and the other for the railway.

Honnali.—Is 24 miles north of Shimoga on the left bank of the Thungabhadra. It is a Municipality and the headquarters of the Honnali Taluk. Population—3,860.

In the Puranas, Honnali is known as Bhaskara Kshetra.

The place belonged to Vijayanagar, and after the overthrow of that empire in 1665, it was seized by a Chief named Muggedora Mara Nayak, who held it for some time in spite of attacks from the Tarikere Chiefs. The town came under the sway of the Bijapur Chiefs in the 17th century. On the fall of Bijapur, Honnali was captured by the Bednur State, with which it was connected until taken by Hyder, who annexed it to Mysore. It was one of the centres of the insurrection of 1830. Honnali is the residence of a Nawab of Afghan descent, who now possesses little but a barren title.

Hoskote.—A town lying 16 miles east-north-east of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Kolar road; headquarters of the Hoskote Taluk in the Bangalore District. Population in 1921—4,532.

The large tank of the same name has an embankment two miles long, forming, when full, a sheet of water not less than 10 miles round.

Hunsur.—A town situated on the right bank of the river Lakshmana Thirtha, 28 miles west of Mysore. Population—4,463. The trunk road from Seringapatam here branches off to Mercara and to Cannanore. The importance of the place is due to its being the headquarters of the Amrut Mahal cattle breeding establishment. Besides this, a tannery, a kambly manufactory and timber yard were, until 1864, maintained by the Madras Commissariat. Boots, knapsacks and pouches are still manufactured, to a large extent. Kamblies of a better quality than are to be found elsewhere in the district are also produced, although these latter have been to some extent thrust out of the market by the importation of cheap blankets. On account of the large manufacture of country carts to which the brisk traffic through Hunsur between Mysore, Mercara and Cannanore has given rise, the town has received the cant name of Gadipalya. Extensive coffee pulping works have been erected, where the berry received from the estates in Coorg is prepared for shipment to England.

Kaidala.—A village three miles from Tumkur contains the ruins of two temples built by Jakanachary, the reputed architect-sculptor, who was born here and built later on the famous temples at Halebid, Belur, etc.

Kankanahalli.—Kankanahalli (population—5,579), 34 miles south of Bangalore, is on the Bangalore-Malvalli road and 17 miles from the Railway Station of Closepet. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and thick jungles where tigers and other games are abundant.

A large Transformer and Switching Station has been built here by the Electric Department.

Kolar.—Kolar is 43 miles from Bangalore by the Bangalore-Madras trunk road. It is the headquarters of the district as well as of the taluk bearing the same name. It is 11 miles north of Bowringpet with which it is connected by the Narrow Gauge Railway. Population—13,368.

Kolar should be carefully distinguished from the Gold Fields of Kolar, which are in the district of Kolar to the east of Bowringpet.

Kolar is a place of great antiquity. It has passed through so many vicissitudes and has been so devastated by warfare that little now remains in it that is ancient. It was Hyder Ali's pleasure resort and he died there during the second Mysore War, but was buried at Seringapatam. The Mukbara or tomb of Hyder Ali's father is one of the principal old buildings and it is still maintained by an endowment. Mulberry is largely cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. North-west of the town is the Kolar betta, which is otherwise known as Satasringa Parvata. The range extends along the north-west of the town, the highest point being 4,926 feet above sea level. The hill presents a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring on the east side named Antara Ganga is esteemed sacred. There are many legends connected with this range.

The Mysore Government maintain a large and well equipped High School for boys in this town. There is also a large and flourishing industrial workshop and school at Kolar belonging to the M. F. Mission. The Mission owns about 1,000 acres of land and has extensive rice fields and tamarind groves. The cultivation of hay and the rearing of silkworms, besides masonry, carpentry and smithy are attended to by some of the Missionaries.

Kolar Gold Fields.—These are in the south of the Bowringpet Taluk, on the east of a low ridge of hills, of which the Betarayan Hill is the most conspicuous point. They are connected by Gold Fields Railway with the Bangalore-Madras Line at Bowringpet. Upwards of $35\frac{1}{2}$ square miles have been leased for gold mining in the district, and the following companies are at work: Balaghat, Champion Reef, Mysore, Nandydroog and Urigam (Ooregum). The original 'Kolar Concessionaries' Company has gone into liquidation and the blocks held by it are either owned by the companies abovementioned or sub-leased to the Gold Fields of the Mysore Company.

The Circuit House at Robertsonpet, about half a mile from Ooregum Station, is open to the public provided it is not being used by Government officials.

Kudare Mukh.—A peak in the Western Ghats and is one of the loftiest points in Mysore, the summit being 6,215 feet above the level of the sea. Its name of Kudare Mukh or Horse Face is descriptive of its appearance seawards, where it is a well known mark to navigators. The officials of Malabar have a bungalow at the top as a hot weather retreat, and a bridle path has been formed from the Malabar side, which is the easiest means of ascending the mountain.

Kumsi.—(2,128). A town on the Shimoga-Gersoppa road 14 miles north-west of Shimoga.

Near by are the manganese mines leased to the Workington Iron & Steel Company, who have laid a light railway to the mines from Shimoga for a length of 25 miles.

Kunigal.—A town 22 miles south of Tumkur and is the headquarters of the Kunigal Taluk. Population—3,044.

It is 43 miles from Bangalore. The Mysore Government have for years past been maintaining a horse Stud Farm here. The farm covers 216 acres.

There is a big tank near Kunigal where three streams rising in Sivaganga whose names are Nalini, Nagini and Kamala are said to unite their waters. The tank is estimated to be fourteen miles round when full.

Lakvalli.—A village in Tarikere Taluk on the right bank of the Bhadra and 13 miles west of Tarikere.

West of the village are vast forests on each side of the Bhadra river containing some of the most valuable trees in the State.

Madhugiri.—It is the headquarters of the taluk. Population—5,143. The town is 24 miles north of Tumkur on the Tumkur-Pavagada road.

There is a large trade here in brass, copper and silver vessels. Iron, steel, kambliies, and coarse cloth are manufactured. The chief article of export is a very good variety of rice (Chinnada Salaki) which is in great demand by the Bangalore merchants, as it is considered to be the best in the Province.

Near by is the Madhugiri durga, a fortified hill, whose summit is 3,935 feet above the sea level. The present formidable lines of fortifications were erected by Hyder, according to the Kannada inscription over one of the upper gateways. There are many springs and ponds on the hill, with large granaries and store houses, cut out of the solid rock.

On the same road 12 miles towards Pavagada is Midagesi famous in the wars between Hyder and Tippu and the Mahrattas.

Maddur.—Maddur (2,816), on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway is the station for the Cauvery Falls and Sivasamudram Power Works. There is a bus service connecting all trains between here and the Power Works.

Magadi.—A town 29 miles west of Bangalore, the headquarters of the Magadi Taluk in the Bangalore District. Population—5,132.

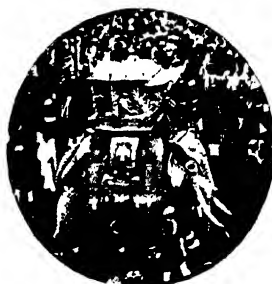
When Kempe Gowda was ousted from Bangalore, he retired to Magadi, which was thereafter identified with his family. Brass vessels and lamp-stands manufactured here are noted. Magadi Hill (Savandurga) is conspicuous and can be seen from the High Ground (Bangalore) on a clear day.

Malur.—Malur is the fourth station on the railway line from Bangalore to Madras and is 24 miles distant. It is the headquarters of the Malur Taluk in the Kolar District. Population in 1921—3,779. Malur is a favourite place for picnics. There is a comfortable Travellers' Bungalow close to the Railway Station.

Maklidroog.—Maklidroog is 33 miles from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Guntakal Railway. This hill fort is in the



DASARA PROCESSION.



DASARA PROCESSION.



ELEPHANT DOING FOREST WORK



(104) VANI VILAS SAGAR.

midst of a jungle which harbours numerous bears. To the east of this is the famous Ghate Subramanya where the car festival takes place annually during December when thousands of people congregate. A cattle fair is also held on the occasion.

Marikanave or Vani Vilas Sagara.—This is a pass in the eastern line of the Chitaldrug Hills, through which the Vedavati issues to the open country of Hiriyrur. So far back as Buchanan's time, it was pointed out as a spot peculiarly favourable for the construction of a dam across the gorge, whereby an immense reservoir would be formed, capable of irrigating the adjoining thirsty plains and converting them into a vast expanse of rice cultivation. The project has now been completed. The catchment area above the dam is over 2,000 square miles. The capacity of the lake is 30,000 millions of cubic feet. The waterspread when the lake is full is 34 square miles. The dam is 1,330 feet long at the top and 172 feet high excluding the foundation. The thickness at the base is 159 feet and at the top 15 feet. The sluices (Stoney's patent) are 60 feet above the river bed. The waters are capable of irrigating 25,000 acres of wet land. The main channels extend for 24 miles on the right bank and 28 miles on the left bank.

Melkote.—This is a celebrated sacred town in the Seringapatam Taluk. Population—6,307. It is the chief seat of the Sri Vaishnava sect of Brahmins. When Sri Ramanujacharya fled from the persecution of the Chola King in the 12th century, he took up his residence at Melkote and lived there for fourteen years. Cloths of good quality are made here, and ornamental punkhas or fans made from Kuskus grass are a speciality. There are many different kinds of rock on the hill. A fine white clay said to have been discovered by Sri Ramanuja is used by the Sri Vaishnava Brahmins for making the *nama* or sectarian marks on their foreheads. It is in such demand on account of its purity, that it is transported to distant places, even as far as Benares. It is said to have been brought to Melkote by Garutman, the Bird of Vishnu, from Svethadweepa (the White Island) in the Kshirasamudra (the Milk Ocean).

Molakalmuru.—Is the headquarters of the taluk, and a Municipality. Population—3,359.

The place is entirely surrounded by hills.

Under the Vijayanagar Empire, it belonged to the Chief of Rayadrug. After the fall of Vijayanagar, Bomma Nayak gave up the town in exchange for some white cattle to Hatti Mallappa Nayak. The latter, finding water on the hill, fortified it and lived there. In the time of his son, the town was captured by the Chitaldrug Palegar in whose family it remained until it was captured and annexed to Mysore by Hyder Ali.

In 1892 some Edicts of Asoka were discovered in the taluk, proving beyond doubt that the Maurya Empire of the 3rd century B.C. extended as far as to include the north of the Mysore country.

Mudgere.—Is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. It is connected by road with Belur on the east and Manjarabad on the south. Population in 1921—1,278.

Mulbagal.—An important town, 18 miles from Kolar, is on the old Bangalore-Madras road. It is the headquarters of the taluk and is also a Municipality. Population—5,671.

It was the seat of government for the Kolar Country when first brought under the sway of the Vijayanagar Kingdom.

Nagamangala.—The headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is 24 miles from the French Rocks Railway Station. Population—3,474.

It was an important town with a fort in the 13th century. It was captured in 1630 by Chamaraja Wodeyar of Mysore. In the wars of 1792, the town was reduced to ruins.

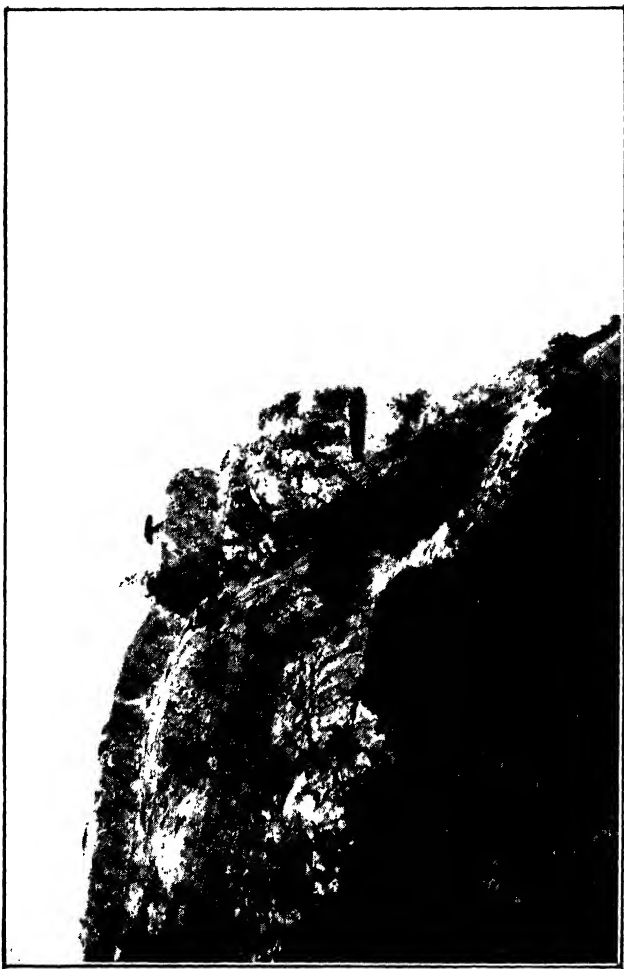
Artistic brass work is made here.

Nagar.—It is a town in the Nagar Taluk. The headquarters of the taluk were situated here till 1893, when they were removed to Kallurkatte.

The village contained the temple of Nilakanta, the property of a Brahmin. In 1640, under the name of Bedarur or Bedanur, it became the capital of the Keladi Chiefs. On account of its situation on the direct trade route by the Hosangadi ghat, it rapidly rose in size and importance until there was a prospect of its having 100,000 houses. The city walls were 8 miles in circumference and had 10 gates.

Sivappa Naik did much to improve and enlarge the town and his successors ruled undisturbed till 1763.

In that year Hyder attacked and took the city. Then he



TIPPU'S DROP, NANDI HILL.

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gained possession of a booty estimated at over 12 millions sterling in value.

He gave the town the name of Hyder Nagar and greatly increased its trade. He also built a palace and established an arsenal in the city.

The place suffered much during the wars with Tippu and it was captured by the British in February 1783.

Nandidroog.—A famous fortified hill in the Chikballapur Taluk, 31 miles north of Bangalore at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point. There is an extensive plateau at the top sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow containing a wood and a well-constructed tank called the Amritasarovara, or lake of nectar, fed by perennial springs. The four sides are built round with stone steps which diminish as they descend, until they meet in a point at the bottom, where there is a small shrine.

The hill was probably first fortified by the Chikballapur Chiefs, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit were erected by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan.

A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle of the hill is pointed out as Tippu's Drop, being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that Ruler. Hyder's Drop is on a small hill on the north, near the village of Nandi. Beneath the cliff over which prisoners were thrown is a cave in which many Europeans were confined.

The salubrity of the spot led to its becoming a health resort in the hot season. The temperature, especially at nights, is on the average ten degrees cooler than that of the plain 1,800 feet below.

On the first heavy fall of rain following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of lights are seen at night all along the valley of the northern Pennar and towards the north, resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city, a phenomenon which has not been quite satisfactorily explained. In the large cave on the south, almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain as well as that on the neighbouring hills is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta or panther and numbers of wild pigs; also pea-fowl and jungle-fowl.

The present dwelling houses on the top plateau were erected about 1848 by Colonel Hill, Sir Mark Cubbon and his Secretary Captain Cunningham. The one lower down between the inner and outer fortification looking over the pass was erected by his Sheristedar. In the hottest months of the year, April and May, when the thermometer ranges from 78° to 90° in Bangalore, it registers on the hill between 64° and 65° in the early mornings to 77° in the hottest part of the day.

The Pennar, the Palar, the Arkavathi, the Papaghni and Chitravati have their sources either in this hill or in those of the immediate neighbourhood.

The Bangalore-Kolar Narrow Gauge Railway passes the village of Nandi at the foot of the hill, where there is a first class station.

Nanjangud.—Nanjangud, fourteen miles south of Mysore, is on the Mysore-Chamarajnagar Railway. It is the headquarters of the Nanjangud Taluk in the Mysore District and has a population of 7,453.

A celebrated car festival lasting three days is held here annually towards the end of March and is attended by thousands of devotees from all parts of Southern India. The temple is 385 feet long and 160 feet broad, and is supported by 147 columns. Some of the images are carved with great perfection of finish. Surrounding the outside of the temple are the figures of various deities with their names below, so that each votary can find his patron saint. The Gopura was erected in 1845 by Mummati Krishnaraja Wodeyar, and various shrines were added by the Royal ladies down to 1853. The temple is inferior in point of sanctity to none in the Mysore District and receives an annual allowance from Government of over Rs. 20,000.

About a mile from Nanjangud is a fine bungalow near which is a rude stone bridge across the Kabbani constructed about 125 years ago by Devaraj, the Dalavayi of Mysore.

Nelamangala.—A town, 16 miles north-west of Bangalore, is the headquarters of the Nelamangala Taluk in the Bangalore District. Population in 1921—3,354.

It is the first stage on the road to Tumkur which is 43 miles from Bangalore. A fair is held here on Fridays.

Pavagada.—It is sixty miles from Tumkur on the road from Madhugiri and 19 miles west of the Penukonda Railway Station. It is the headquarters of the taluk and a Municipality. Population in 1921—2,529.

The place was for a long time the haunt of free-booters, who lived by plundering the neighbouring country, when it was captured by Balappa Naik, the founder of the Pavagada Palegars, towards the close of the 16th century.

Hyder Ali, when engaged in operations against Chitaldrug about 1777, ordered the erection of the present fortifications.

The hill is 3,026 feet above the sea level.

Sagar.—(4987). It is the headquarters of the Sagar Taluk and Sub-Division and a Municipality. It is 45 miles from Shimoga on the Shimoga-Honnar road.

It is the chief depot for the arecanut trade. Pepper, sandalwood and other products of the neighbouring malnad are exported from here to the Madras Districts—east and north—and to Bombay Presidency in the west. The town is famous for its Sandal-wood carving.

The town gets cool breezes from the sea, being at the head of the ghats and has a pleasant climate. It has extended of late and has a prosperous look about it.

Saklespur.—Saklespur is situated on the right bank of the Hemavati. It is the headquarters of the Manjarabad Taluk and is also a Municipality. Its population in 1921 was 2,270.

The town owes much of its present importance to the spread of coffee and cardamom cultivation and also to its position on the road leading to the port of Mangalore.

The famous Wellington Trench runs from this town westwards to a distance of over 10 miles. This was opened by Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the famous Duke of Wellington, to reduce to submission, the powerful palegars of Aigur (Balam), who rose in rebellion after the fall of Seringapatam.

Four miles from Saklespur is the historic fort of Manjarabad, which owes its name (Manzir—heaven, abag—garden) to the surrounding panoramic scenery.

Santaveri.—A small village, principally inhabited by Lambanis, situated on the eastern face of the Baba Budan

mountains, just below Kamandurga. It is midway on the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road; a road from here leads to Kalhatti and the summit of the mountains.

Savandrug.—A mountain in the Magadi Taluk 7 miles south-east of Magadi Town. It is an enormous mass of granite, rising to 4,024 feet above the sea level and standing on a base 8 miles in circumference. This hill was fortified by Tippu Sultan and known as the Rock of Death because of the number of people thrown down it to destruction.

Seringapatam.—Population 7,217. Properly called Sri Ranga Patna, situated in 12° 25' north latitude and 76° 45' east longitude at the western end of the island in the Cauvery. This island is three miles in length from west to east and in breadth one mile. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the suburb of Ganjam.

The place in the old puranas is known as Paschima (Western) Gautama Kshetra as distinguished from Purva (Eastern) Gautama Kshetra at Srirangam near Trichinopoly. Here Gautama Rishi is related to have worshipped Ranganatha Swami whose temple is the most conspicuous in the fort at present.

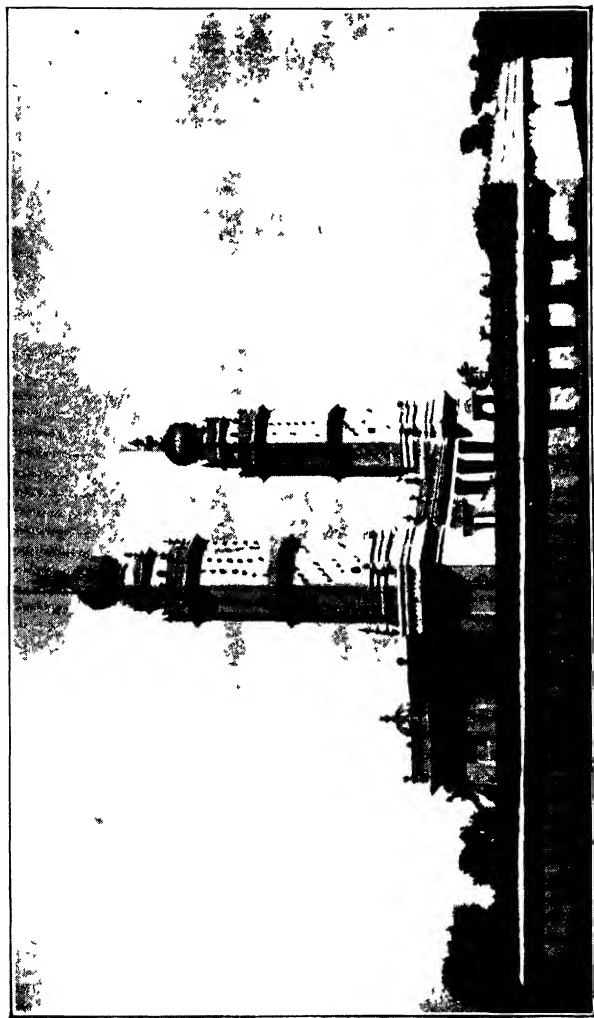
There are three islands in the course of the Cauvery and there are temples of Ranganatha Swami on all three, namely at Seringapatam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam, known as Adi (first) Ranga, Madhya (middle) Ranga and Antya(end) Ranga.

In 894 A. D., during the reign of the Gangas, one Tirumala Raya built two temples on the island, then entirely overrun with jungle, one to Ranganatha and a smaller one to Tirumala Deva and gave the place the name of Sri-Ranga-Pura or Pattana.

In 1117 the Hoysala King Bitti Deva conferred on his guru Sri Ramanujacharya and his followers the tract of country on each side of the Cauvery at Seringapatam.

In 1454 Timmanna, with the permission of the Vijayanagar Court, erected a fort. This, it is said, he did with the aid of a hidden treasure he had discovered. He also enlarged the temple of Ranganatha.

In 1495 Seringapatam passed into the hands of the Vijayanagar Kings. It was administered by a Viceroy by name Sri



JUMA MASJID, SERINGAPATAM.

Ranga Rayal in the name of Vijayanagar Sovereigns. Tirumala Raja was the last of these Rayalus. In 1610 Raja Wodeyar, the rising ruler of Mysore, obtained it from Tirumala Raja, who surrendered his power.

It was from this date that Seringapatam became the capital of Mysore Rajas. It continued to be so until 1799.

During this time the town passed through many vicissitudes. It was frequently attacked and besieged by the Mahrattas. The enemy was either successfully driven out or bought off.

In 1757 the Mahrattas reduced the place to extremity and a compromise was made for 32 lakhs. As only five could be raised in cash, 14 taluks were pledged for the payment of the rest.

Again in 1759 the Mahrattas appeared in great force under Gopal Rao. Hyder Ali after various successes compelled the enemy to give up the taluks on payment of 32 lakhs in satisfaction of all demands.

The last attack on the fortress by the Mahrattas was in 1771. Tryambaka Rao, their leader, blockaded Seringapatam for 15 months when a treaty was concluded on payment of 15 lakhs and surrender of 7 taluks on the east and north as security for 15 lakhs more.

This brings us up to the time of the wars of the British against Tippu Sultan.

Seringapatam and its neighbourhood were the chief theatres of the conflicts and the fortress underwent two sieges by the English, one in 1792 and the other in 1799.

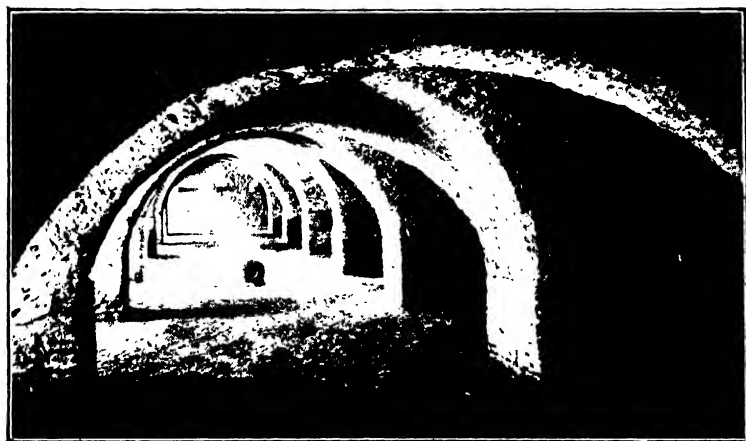
The first attempt of Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam in 1791 was not a success owing to failure of supplies and sickness among his men and his cattle. The operations were, however, resumed in 1792. On the 6th February the English army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis in person, arrived in sight of the fortress and that very night the whole of Tippu's army was driven out from the north of the river and the British gained a firm position on the island, occupying Ganjam and Darya Daulat.

The fortress was attacked on its northern face. The siege continued with vigour, and in spite of strenuous attempts

on the part of Tippu, night and day, to impede the British operations, on the 23rd February he was forced to agree to the terms proposed by Lord Cornwallis, *viz.*, the surrender of his dominions, the payment of 330 lakhs of rupees; the release of all the prisoners and the delivery of Tippu's two sons as hostages.

The following is a description of Seringapatam, during this period by Major Dirom, an Officer of Lord Cornwallis's staff:—

“The fort and outworks occupy about a mile of the west end of the island, and the Lal-Bagh, or garden, about the same portion of the east end. The whole space between the fort and the Lal-Bagh, except a small enclosure called the Daulat Bagh, on the north bank near the fort, was filled before the war with houses, and formed an extensive suburb, of which the pettah of Shahar Ganjam is the only remaining part, the rest having been destroyed by Tippu to make room for batteries to defend the island and to form an esplanade to the fort. This pettah or town of modern structure, built on the middle and highest part of the island, is about half a mile square, divided into regular cross streets, all wide, shaded on each side by trees and full of good houses. It is surrounded by a strong mud wall and seemed to have been preserved for the accommodation of the bazaar people and merchants and for the convenience of troops stationed in that part of the island for its defence. A little way to the eastward of the pettah is the entrance into the great garden or Lal-Bagh. It was laid out on regular shady walks of large cypress trees and full of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables of every description. The fort thus situated on the west end of the island, is distinguished by its white walls, regular outworks, magnificent buildings and ancient Hindu pagodas, constructed with the more lofty and splendid monuments lately raised in honor of the Mahomedan faith. The Lal-Bagh which occupies the east end of the island possessing all the beauty and convenience of a country retirement, is dignified by the mausoleum of Hyder, and a superb new palace built by Tippu. To these add the idea of an extensive suburb or town which filled the middle space between the fort and the garden, full of wealthy,



DUNGEONS, SERINGAPATAM.

industrious inhabitants, and it will be readily allowed that this insulated metropolis must have been the richest, most convenient and beautiful spot possessed in the present age by any native prince in India."

By 1794, the money due under the treaty was paid and the hostages were returned.

Since 1792, double ramparts and double ditches had been added to the northern and western faces, thus creating a fortress within a fortress. Besides this, a new line of entrenchments was formed from the Daulat Bagh to the Periyapatna bridge. As regards the strength of the fortress it was pronounced by a great military authority in the later half of the 19th century to be the second strongest fort in India. It is enclosed by the river on its northern and western sides, and in those days could not be commanded from any neighbouring height. It was to the ceaseless labour which must have been expended on it that it owes its great strength. The want of science which was apparent in long straight walls, square bastions, and glacis steep enough to shelter an assailant was compensated for by deep ditches carried through solid granite, huge and massive walls, and lofty cavaliers.

The reasons that led to the second siege in 1799 have already been related in detail in the chapter on Mysore History.

Lord Mornington, the Governor-General, was fully aware of Tippu's hostile preparations. He effected an alliance with the Nizam and the Mahrattas and on the 8th November 1798 wrote to the Sultan offering to depute Major Doveton, representing the alliance, to negotiate for a good understanding and desiring Tippu to state when he intended to receive him. On 31st December the Governor-General went to Madras, where he received a letter, dated the 25th of that month in which the Sultan said that he had never swerved from the path of friendship and could not see more effectual measures for establishing it than those that already existed.

To another letter written on the 9th January 1799 exposing his intrigues with the French, the Sultan on the 13th February replied with utter disregard, that he was proceeding on a hunting excursion and that Major Doveton might be sent "slightly attended." The Governor-General interpreting this as

contempt and as an attempt to gain time ordered at once the march of troops.

After defeating Tippu at Malvalli and outwitting him in regard to his route, General Harris, the British Commander-in-Chief, arrived before Seringapatam on the 5th April. The regular siege began on 17th April. The south-western angle was chosen as the point of attack. In spite of Tippu's efforts to dislodge the enemy, especially by a vigorous sally on 22nd, led by his corps of French men, the works were steadily pushed on.

On the 26th April, a night attack commanded by Col. Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, and followed up the next day, drove the defenders from the last entrenchment they occupied outside the fortress.

Meanwhile the approaches and breaching batteries of the besiegers were steadily advancing, and on the morning of May 2nd began to form the breach which next day was reported practicable.

The final assault took place on the 4th May. The besiegers consisting of two thousand four hundred and ninety-four Europeans and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven Indians under the command of General Baird had taken their stand in the trenches with scaling ladders and other implements ready.

General Baird was a prisoner in Seringapatam some years before. Eager to avenge the hardships he had suffered and the secret massacres of his countrymen, he stepped forward from the trenches in full view of both the armies and drawing his sword called to his men "to follow him and prove worthy of the British name." They rushed at once into the bed of the river and, in a few minutes, in spite of the stubborn resistance offered, reached the summit of the breach and there hoisted the British Flag.

Tippu Sultan thought the assault would never be made by day-light and had ordered his midday meal. He had scarcely finished it when he was informed that the assault had commenced.

He hurriedly mounted the northern ramparts with a few attendants and when within 200 yards of the breach, under cover of a traverse, fired several times at the assailants. But seeing that his men either fled or lay dead and that the enemy

was advancing in great numbers, he retired along the ramparts, slightly wounded, and meeting one of his favourite horses, mounted him and proceeded eastward till he came to the gateway leading into the inner fort, which he entered with a crowd of fugitives. A deadly volley was poured into this passage by a portion of the storming party.

Tippu received a second wound and his horse was struck, while the faithful Raja Khan, who still clung to his side, was also hit. Raja Khan advised him to discover himself. "Are you mad? Be silent" was the prompt reply. He then made an effort to disengage his master from the saddle, but both master and servant fell in the attempt on a heap of dead and dying. Tippu's other attendants obtained a palanquin and placed him in it, but he contrived to move out of it. While he lay with the lower part of his body buried underneath the slain, the gold buckle of his belt excited the cupidity of a soldier, who attempted to seize it. Tippu snatching up a sword made a cut at him, but the grenadier shot him through the temple and this terminated his earthly career. He was then in his forty-seventh year and had reigned seventeen years.

Immediately after the assault, General Baird hastened to the Palace in the hope of finding the Sultan. The inmates, including two Princes, who were themselves ignorant of his fate, solemnly denied his presence, but the doubts of the General were not satisfied. The Princes were assured of protection and removed under military honours to the British Camp, and the Palace was thoroughly searched, with the exception of the Zenana, but all to no purpose. At last, the General's threats extorted from the unwilling killedar the disclosure of the secret that the Sultan lay wounded in the gate; and here, after a search through the promiscuous and ghastly heap of slain, the body was discovered. It was removed to the Palace in a palanquin and next day consigned with all military honors to its last resting place at the Lal-Bagh by the side of Hyder Ali. The solemn day closed with one of the most dreadful storms that ever visited this part of the country in which two British Officers were struck by lightning.

After Tippu's death, the fort was for several years occupied by British troops, and to provide greater space within the walls,

the inner ramparts were thrown down and the inner ditch was filled up in 1800. The course of this ditch may now be traced by the line of tamarind trees planted along it when it was closed up.

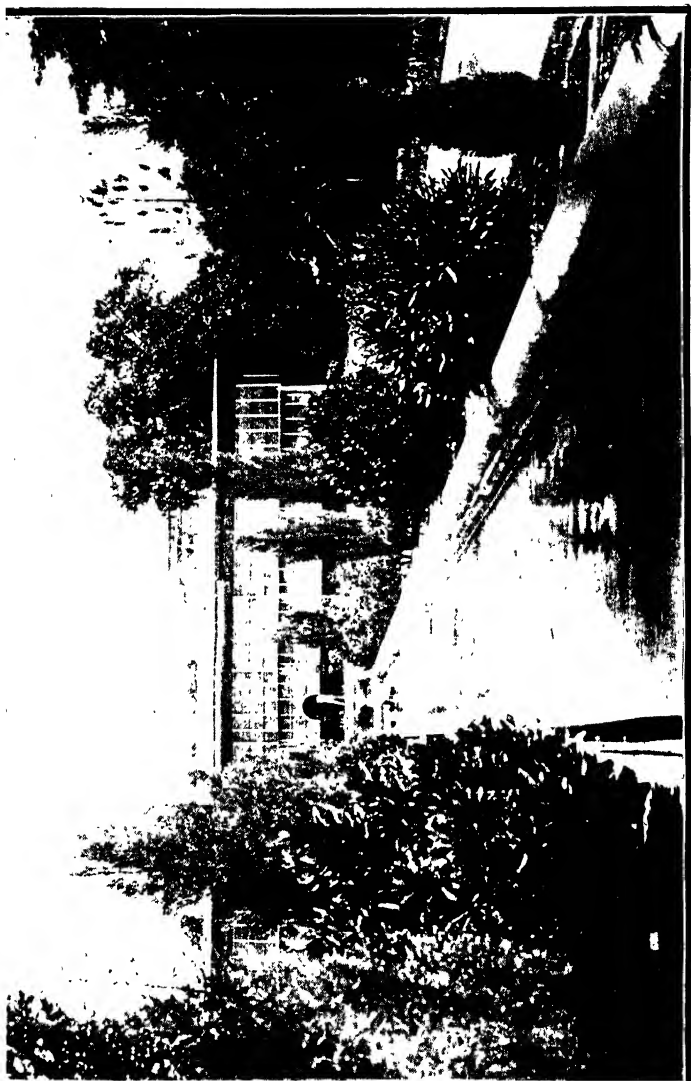
The walls of the fort can be followed the whole way round and are pierced by several most picturesque gate-ways, of which the principal one is that known as the Elephant Gate on the south side.

At the north-west angle, the river divides into two streams and flows right beneath the walls. Here is the breach made in 1799, the spot from which the storming party issued on the opposite side of the river being marked by two cannon fixed perpendicularly in the ground at the edge of the stream. Within the walls surrounded by a high enclosure are the remains of Tippu's Palace, but the greater part has been demolished.

A large mosque erected by Tippu with two tall minarets, which are conspicuous from a great distance, is in front of the Bangalore Gate.

The spot where Tippu fell is on the north face. Having been compelled to abandon the outer rampart, he attempted to escape into the inner fort through a narrow archway, but the crowd of fugitives from the British troops, who had already gained the interior, prevented this and he was slain in an open space between the two walls. The archway in which he was wounded no longer exists. But a wooden door leading into a garden, about 100 yards to the east of the sally-port, is pointed out as the spot where he was killed.

Darya Daulat Bagh.—This is situated just outside the fort towards the east of the island. The name means "garden of the wealth of the sea." Tippu Sultan used it as a Summer Palace. Its graceful proportions, and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered, render it very attractive. The late Sir J. D. Rees, who had travelled much in India and Persia said, "The lavish decorations which cover every inch of wall from first to last, from top to bottom, recall the palaces of Ispahan, and resemble nothing that I know in India." The front wall is adorned with pictures representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Polilore in 1780, Hyder and Tippu as they appeared in public procession, etc.



DARIYA DAULAT BAGII, SERINGAPATAM.

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TOMBS OF HAIDER AND TIPPU.

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Gumbaz.—At the eastern end of the island, towards the south, is the Gumbaz or mausoleum which was built by Tippu for his father, and in which he also is buried, as well as his mother.

It is a square building surrounded by a dome, with minarets at the four corners, and surrounded by a verandah supported on pillars of polished serpentine. This stone is found in the Turuvekere Taluk. The interior is painted in lacquer with the Tiger stripe, said to have been adopted by Tippu for military uniforms. The double doors, which are of rosewood inlaid with ivory, were presented by Lord Dalhousie.

Each of the tombs is covered with a handsome pall, the one on Tippu Sultan's being of purple colour, a sign of royalty. A tablet on the tomb of Tippu contains some verses, which are translated :

"The light of Islam and the Faith left this world ; Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Mahomed. The sword was lost. The offspring of Hyder was a great martyr."

Of Tippu's Palace, which once stood within the Lal-Bagh, nothing now remains.

Col. Baillie's Monument.—A short distance from the entrance to the Gumbaz is a monument erected in 1816 in memory of Col. Baillie, by his nephew, Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

The Obelisk.—South of the Darya Daulat Bagh, is a small obelisk erected in memory of officers who fell in the final siege. It is locally called Sabbalrani Tittu.

Scot's Bungalow.—Further west, on the bank of the river is this interesting building. Col. Scot was in charge of the gun carriage factory. The legend goes that in 1817, his wife and children died within a few hours from a sudden attack of cholera. This so affected him that he immediately deserted the house and fell into the river and died of sorrow. After this event, the Maharaja directed that the house should remain as it was, untouched. Some of the old furniture and fittings which have not fallen to pieces by decay still stand in the rooms. This story is not confirmed by the result of investigations. A more probable account of the matter is that the Maharaja endeavoured to induce him to return to India and as an inducement promised that he should find his house on return exactly as it stood.

Webbe's Monument.—This is a granite pillar, at Chinkurli near French Rocks, erected by Dewan Purnaiya to Josiah Webbe of the Madras Council in gratitude for obtaining for him one per cent of the revenues in addition to salary in recognition of his meritorious services to the State. The monument is locally known as “Ranakambha” or bloody pillar, since it was here, in 1809, that the last scene of the tragedy was acted which was brought on by Sir George Barlow's indiscretion—the unhappy mutiny of the British troops in Seringapatam, Vellore and Hyderabad.

Wellesley Bridge.—This was constructed in 1804 across the northern branch of the Cauvery by Purnaiya and named so in honour of the then Governor-General of India. It is an interesting specimen of Indian architecture.

De Haviland's Arch.—This is an experimental arch put up by an engineer in 1808. He seems to have been an erratic genius. He proposed the construction of a brick arch, of a span greatly exceeding anything that had at that time been attempted, and on his design being set aside as visionary, resolved to demonstrate its practicability and thus built the great arch, 112 feet span, across the garden attached to his own house, where it still stands as a monument of his skill. It is remarkable for the fact that any one jumping on the key-stone can make the arch oscillate.

Shimoga.—Shimoga, the chief town of the Shimoga District is situated on the left bank of the river Tunga. It is 171 miles north-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Honavar Road. It is the headquarters of the district and taluk of the same name. Its population in 1921 was 15,090.

The river is spanned by a fine masonry bridge of 17 arches. The manganese deposits in the district have attracted a number of European and Indian prospectors, the principal being the Workington Iron and Steel Company. These have their own light railway to their mines near Kumsi. Important buildings in Shimoga are the District Offices, Collegiate High School and Town Hall.

Sidlaghatta.—Is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. Population—3,697. It is connected with Kolar and

Bangalore by the Narrow Gauge Railway. The town is famous for the cultivation of potatoes.

Sira.—Is a town 33 miles north-west of Tumkur on the Bangalore-Bellary Road. Population in 1921—5,596.

Sira is famous as having been the capital of the Moghal Province of Karnataka, then composed of the seven parganas of Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Penukonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote and Kolar with Harpanhalli, Kondarpi, Anegundi, Bednur, Chitaldrug and Mysore as tributary States. The last of the Moghal Governors of Sira was Dilavar Khan, from whom the place was taken in 1757 by the Mahrattas.

Sira attained its highest prosperity during this period and is said to have contained 50,000 houses. An elegant palace erected by Dilavar Khan, now in ruins, was the model on which those at Bangalore and Seringapatam were built. A fine garden was also laid out, called the Khan Bagh, which was kept up by Hyder and may have suggested the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore.

Tippu forcibly transported 12,000 families from Sira to Ganjam. This, coupled with the inroads of the Mahrattas, reduced the town to its present condition.

Sivaganga.—A sacred hill in the north-west of the Nelmangala Taluk, Bangalore District, 4,559 feet above the level of the sea. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a Bull, on the west, Ganesha, on the north, a Serpent and on the South, a Linga. The number of steps leading to the top is said to be equal to the number of Yojanas thence to Benares. The place is therefore called Southern Benares.

Somanathpura.—Is a small village on the left bank of the Cauvery about 27 miles from Mysore *via* Seringapatam and Bannur. The place is noted for the temple of Chennakesava built by the famous sculptor Jakanachari, to whom also are attributed the temples at Halebid and Belur.

Though not on the scale of the unfinished temple at Halebid, the general effect is more pleasing, from the completion of the superstructure.

The building, according to a fine inscription at the entrance was completed in 1269, by Soma, a member of the Royal Family and a high officer under the Hoysala King Narasimha III.

"The building is a single but complete whole. The temple is triple, the cells with their sikharas being attached to a square pillared hall, to the fourth side of which a portico, now in ruins, is attached, in this instance of very moderate dimensions. It is impossible without illustrations to give an idea of the elegance of outline and marvellous elaboration of detail that characterize these shrines. The temple stands on a raised terrace intended to correspond with the ground plan of the temple, each of the numerous angles being supported by an elephant. The whole stands in a courtyard, surrounded by an open verandah, containing a cell between every set of columns. The exterior walls of the temple are carved with an elaborate profusion of detail, the arrangement of the subjects being similar to that at Halebid. The small canopies with pendants, which cover each compartment of the antarala are all like those of the Balagami temples, carved with a different design, on which the architect has expended the utmost fertility of his skill."

Sorab.—(1,482). Is the headquarters of the Sorab Taluk, 54 miles north-west of Shimoga by road. It is the principal residence of the Gudigars or sandalwood carvers, whose delicate and elaborate workmanship is well known. They imitate any designs that may be furnished to them. Recently, a few of them have been brought over to Bangalore to train boys in sandalwood carving.

Sravana-belagola.—(1,923). This is an important village between two rocky hills in the Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District. It is the chief seat of the Jain sect, being the residence of their principal Guru. At the summit of the Indra betta, 3,250 feet above the sea level and 400 feet high from the village below, is the colossal statue of Gomateswara surrounded with numerous sacred buildings.

The statue of Gomateswara was erected about the year 983, and is 57 feet in height. It is simple in form, nude, and stands at the summit of a rocky hill, having no support above the thighs. The sculptor's name was possibly Aritto Nemi.

"The images of this King or Jain Saint," Mr. Fergusson remarks, are "among the most remarkable works of native art in the south of India. Three of them are known, and have long

been known, to Europeans, and it is doubtful if any more exist. The three are the one at Sravana-Belagola 70 feet 3 inches high (according to some, but by actual measurement 57 feet); one at Karkola, erected in 1431, said to be 41 feet 5 inches in height; and one at Yennur, erected in 1603, about 37 feet high. They are too remarkable objects not to attract the attention of even the most indifferent Saxon. That at Sravana-Belagola attracted the attention of the Duke of Wellington, when as Sir Arthur Wellesley he commanded a division at the siege of Seringapatam. He, like all those who followed him, was astonished at the amount of labour such a work must have entailed and puzzled to know whether it was a part of the hill or had been moved to the spot where it now stands. The former is the more probable theory. The hill, called Indragiri, is one mass of granite, about 400 feet in height, and probably had a mass or tor standing on its summit, either a part of the subjacent mass or lying on it. This the Jains undertook to fashion into a statue 70 feet 3 inches in height, and have achieved it with marvellous success. The task of carving a rock standing in its place the Hindu mind never would have shrunk from, had it even been twice the size; but to move such a mass up the steep smooth side of the hill seems a labour beyond their power, even with all their skill in concentrating masses of men on a single point. Whether, however, the rock was found *in situ* or was moved, nothing grander or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt, and even there no known statue surpasses it in height, though it must be confessed they do excel it in the perfection of art they exhibit."

Sringeri.—(1,898). Is a sacred town on the left bank of the Tunga. It is the headquarters of the Jagadguru, the highest priest of the Smartha Brahmins, who is proprietor of the surrounding tract of country.

Sringeri consists of a long street with a loop on one side encircling a small hill, Sringagiri, on which stands a temple of Mallikarjuna. There are said to be 120 temples in the place, one being a Jain basti. Many Brahmin houses have a temple in the yard behind, of which the resident Brahmin is the officiating priest. At the head of the street is the Matha of the Guru, within which is the temple of Saradhamba, whose image is said to be of

pure gold. At the side of the matha is the temple of Vidya-sankara, an ornamental building of the Chalukyan style, on a raised terrace. Round the outer wall are sculptured images of various gods. At an angle on the right of the front entrance is a statue of Vyasa, wearing a conical cap, the sacred thread and dhotra; his right hand in the position called abhaya hasta. He is imparting instruction to Sankaracharya, whose statue, through the indentation of the plan, is at right angles to him. Sankara has a palmyra leaf book in his left hand. These two figures, from being constantly anointed with oil, are quite black.

Towards Vidyaranyapura on the bank of the Tunga is a small temple with an image of Sankaracharya seated as a yati. This is where he is said to have disappeared from life.

Srinivasapura.—A town, 15 miles from Kolar, is the headquarters of the taluk. It is on the Kolar-Bangalore Narrow Gauge Railway. Population—3,119.

It was originally called Papanpalli. Dewan Purnaiya, on his return from a pilgrimage to Tirupathi, gave it the present name.

Sulekere.—It is the largest tank in Mysore. It is situated in the middle of the Channagiri Taluk of the Shimoga District. Its circumference is 40 miles round. An attempt is being made at present to utilise the large quantity of water stored in this tank to grow sugarcane and manufacture sugar from it.

Talakad.—(4,115). Is a town of great antiquity, being mentioned in the 3rd century, as the residence of Harivarma of the Ganga dynasty. In 1634, it was conquered by Raja Wodeyar.

It is on the left bank of the Cauvery and was the headquarters of the Talkad Taluk till 1868, when the headquarters were transferred to T.-Narsipur. The name of the taluk was also changed in 1882.

Talkad is a place of pilgrimage, almost covered over by sand dunes, which are opened up periodically by Government to enable the visitors to have a glimpse at the buried temples and idols, on the occasion of the Panchalinga Darsana.

Tarikere.—(7,858). Is the headquarters of the Tarikere Taluk and a Municipality and is situated on the Birur-Shimoga Railway. It is connected with Narasimharajapura by means of a tramway.

The town was under the sway of the Tarikere Palegars till 1761, when Hyder captured it and annexed the territory to Mysore, granting the Chief a maintenance allowance. The representatives of the House took a leading part in the risings of 1830, which ended in the assumption of the Government by the British. The Chief's son continued at large, creating disturbances till 1834, when he was seized and hanged.

Terakanambi.—A town in Gundlupet Taluk, which was the meeting place of the three countries—Dravida, Kerala and the South Karnataka. Raja Wodeyar captured it in 1624.

A large fair is held here every Thursday.

Tiptur.—Population—4,311. It is a large trading centre, 43 miles by rail on the Bangalore-Poona Railway and Tumkur-Shimoga road. It is the headquarters of the taluk and is also a Municipality.

A large fair is held here which, beginning on Saturday morning, lasts till noon on Sunday. Merchants from Dharwar, Davangere, Bellary, Madras and other places attend it and transactions of the value of over a lakh of rupees take place. A High School has recently been opened here.

Tirthahalli.—Population 3,336. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, 33 miles from Shimoga on the Shimoga-Mangalore road. It is situated on the river Tunga.

It is the principal centre of arecanut trade for the Nagar and Koppa Taluks. Cocoanuts and cocoanut oil are imported from Kanara by the Agumbi Ghat.

Tirumakudlu-Narsipura.—Population 4,768. Head-quarters of the taluk and situated at the confluence of the rivers Cauvery and Kabbini. The spot is considered to be sacred and many Hindus resort to the place for bathing at the Sangama or junction.

The town has recently suffered on account of high floods in the Cauvery and it is proposed to shift the site to higher ground near by.

Tumkur.—Tumkur is the headquarters of the district and taluk of Tumkur. It is on the Bangalore-Poona Railway, 45 miles from Bangalore. The population in 1921 was 14,246. Nine miles to the east is the Devarayandurga hill, situated in a picturesque and wooded region, having abundant game. On

the intermediate terrace of the hill are a Travellers' Bungalow and a Missionary House which are used as hot weather retreats.

The town, of late, has considerably grown towards the west and south-east.

The District Office, the Intermediate College and the Town Hall are the important buildings.

It has a large tank at the base of the Devarayandroog group of hills. The Travellers' Bungalow is close to the Railway Station.

The Wesleyan Mission are maintaining a number of schools and an Industrial School where carpentry and smithy are taught.

Tyamagondlu.—Is a mercantile town and Municipality, 11 miles from Nelamangala. It is midway between the Niduvanda and Dodbele Railway Stations. Population—3,391.

The town began to grow in importance on the desertion of Nijagal. It contains a considerable number of merchants who trade in grain. Some weaving is also done here.

Whitefield.—The principal Anglo-Indian Settlement in the east of the Bangalore Taluk, named after Mr. D. S. White, the founder of the Anglo-Indian Association in Madras. It is two miles to the south of the Railway Station of the same name and 12 miles east of Bangalore.

Whitefield embraces two plots of land, the larger being the grant made by the Mysore Government to the Association and the smaller consisting of the lands of Puttundur leased by settlers from the Jodidar. Puttundur consists of 9 houses, a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Parsonage. In Whitefield there is a Protestant Church and a Parsonage, a good school and stores, where English and country provisions are sold. It has a Post and Telegraph Office. Medical aid is available from the City Dispensary in Puttundur close by, and from retired medical officers.

Yelahanka.—Is ten miles from Bangalore, being connected by both the Metre and Narrow Gauge Railways. Population 2,558.

It is important as being the first possession of Jaya Gowda, the ancestor of Kempe Gowda, who founded Bangalore.

There is an up-to-date tile factory here for making Mangalore pattern tiles for which there is a great demand in Bangalore.

Yelandur.—Is a taluk in the south-east of the Mysore District forming the estate of a Jaghirdar. It was granted in 1807 by the British Government to the renowned Purnaiya in recognition of his services as Dewan and Regent of Mysore during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

The headquarters of the Jaghir is at Yelandur, connected by road with the Railway at Chamrajnagar 16 miles distant. The Biligirirangana Hills, with picturesque scenery and large game, are an attractive feature of the country. Wild elephants are sometimes caught. Silk is produced in large quantities in the Jaghir.

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